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SHANKAR-PARVATI

Artist:—P. D. Parasnis.

Bose's Road To Berlin!

— *See Page 3*

Japs Carving China's Slice

'Japan Is Far From The End Either Of Her Wits Or Resources

Says JOSEPH E. HARSCH

(In "Christian Science Monitor")

"No longer can there be any doubt about what Japan is intending in China. Its armies are well on the way to cutting out a great slab, shaped like a giant piece of pie, 900 miles around the rim from Shanghai down to Canton, and 400 miles in from the edge to the point of Hengyang. It is adding this to the coastal strip it has long controlled to the north.

"That this is the obvious purpose of the twin drives moving down from Hengyang and up from Canton is an admission of failure not only of the original Japanese plan of conquest but also of the subsequent plan for the defence of conquests on their outer periphery.

"It is an admission that the campaign of Burma has been lost and that, in a matter of time, as much time of course as can be gained by delaying tactics, Burma will fall into Allied hands and the Burma Road will be opened.

"It is an admission that Japan cannot hope to halt the great naval-air-amphibious battering ram which Admiral Nimitz is driving through the island barriers of the Pacific straight for the China coast.

"But besides being an admission of these failures it is also a warning that in spite of them Japan is far from the end either of her wits or resources.

"It is a poor alternative for the gaudier dreams once cherished by Nippon but it represents a shrewd alternative which will require an answer. The answer is not yet in sight.

"There is no need for exaggerating the implications of this new Japanese campaign. It is bad enough in its reasonable context. The discovery that Japan still can embark on an offensive of large dimensions in China comes as a shock to some observers. In their shock they have gone off the deep end, predicting that from it Japan will obtain an alternative to her now heavily endangered seaborne supply line along the China coast. Some have even gone so far as to forecast a final Japanese stand in China after the islands of Japan itself have been taken.

"The supply line theory hardly stands up under analysis. To begin with, there is no railway now between Hengyang and Canton—only a roadbed from which the Chinese long since took up the rails and moved them inland. It will take time to replace the rails and bridges and put the road back into operation. When it is done, it will have to supply troops which will defend it along its entire length. What is left over may be enough to relieve the garrison at Canton, and along the neighbouring coast, of complete dependence on waterborne supplies. But it can hardly be enough to free all the Japanese armies, even in the area to be enclosed by this movement, from dependence on water.

"The assumption that Japan is preparing for a last stand in China in the north, covered by this new buffer area, is even more fantastic. No modern armed force can survive if divorced from its industrial sources of ammunition, guns and planes. Japan has some factories in Korea and Manchuria and is reportedly increasing the number as fast as possible. There has recently been much talk over the Japanese radio of new synthetic oil plants being built in Manchuria.

"But the fact remains that without the arms industry of Japan proper, the Japanese war machine would be in as hopeless a position as the British if, after Dunkerque, the British Isles had fallen and there had been no America to become the arsenal of the Allied cause.

"None of this is to say that the plan does not pose serious obstacles for the Allied advance, however.

"We have still the new B-29's which can get across this new buffer area. But Japanese industry is going to be seriously threatened only when it can be subjected daily to massed air pressure over distances comparable to those between Britain and Berlin. That is ruled out by these new Japanese advance unless it can be checked or until it can be undone.

"Only the Chinese, at this stage can check it. Their ability to do so is not regarded optimistically. If they fail, one American hope is frustrated: the hope that General Stilwell will be on the China coast to help Admiral Nimitz ashore when he arrives. Instead of help from inland, Nimitz' forces will face a landing operation not presumably comparable in difficulties with the landings in Normandy, but still landing operations against a coast held in great depth by the enemy and covered by his airpower, where we had hoped ours would be.

"Instead of the China coast offering an immediate opportunity for pouring in supplies for the waiting Chinese Army, it will offer a battlefield which must be won before contact with the Chinese Army can be established.

"It can be done, but it means more time unless a counter to it can be found. Japan admits the prospective loss of most of her outlying conquests, but the way of doing so poses new problems and new delays which call for a new strategic concept of how to finish the war.

"Perhaps the answer has already been found by the Allied High Command. Conceivably they already may have turned to a more direct approach to Japan. The recent air attacks in the Bonins undoubtedly are part of the isolation of Saipan from its sources of reinforcement. But there is in them just a hint that the ladder of the Marianas and Bonins might be a ladder which could be climbed straight to Japan, particularly if, in the process, the Japanese fleet could be brought to decisive action and destroyed."

Report On Siberia And China

By HENRY A. WALLACE
Vice-President Of United States

It is the business of the United States to be friends with Russia and China and exchange with Russia and China the goods and information which will raise the standard of living of all our people.

Since I left the skies above America seven weeks ago I have visited two great countries. I have not stood upon the threshold of these countries like a stranger. I have been honoured with the confidence of those who are working to shape their countries' destinies. I have been privileged to look behind the scenes.

To-day I want to tell you something of my experiences of the past weeks. We shall need all our resources and knowledge, all our American readiness to think out new ways of attacking new problems when we have won the war of the Pacific. Then we will think more and more of our own American West as a link with the East of Asia. Those who say East is East and West is West and the two shall never meet are wrong.

Era Of Pacific

The East of Asia, both Chinese and Russian, is on the move in a way which is easy for any American to understand who sees those two great areas firsthand for himself. Rapid agricultural and industrial development of this great area means so much to the peace and prosperity of the post-war world that I am glad, on my return to America, to give my impression of the manifest destiny of the West of America and the East of Asia. Any American who has seen what I have in a short time is more than convinced we are entering upon which might be called the 'Era of the Pacific.' One characteristic of the Pacific Era will be the building of great airports in parts of the world now very thinly inhabited. The extent to which the Russians have already developed runways and points for servicing airplanes in Asia amazed me. We landed at perhaps a dozen airports in Soviet Asia, the names of not one of which are known to one in a thousand Americans. From Tashkent, my farthest point west we turned east to Alma Ata, my last halt before entering China. There I found not only excellent scientific work with apples but the beginnings of a cinema industry.

Totally Different

China is totally different from Soviet Asia. While she is eager and anxious to enter the machine age, she has not yet been able to turn out, in either modern war materials or heavy goods, more than a fraction of her needs. This situation should not long continue. China with her 450 million people her great resources should sooner or later produce a large portion of her requirements in the way of heavy and light industrial goods, and also consumer goods. But to modernise her industry and train her people, China needs help. We have thousands of technical and business men in the United States who will be able to furnish that help.

Asia is the centre of the greatest land and population masses of the world. I found leaders in both Soviet Asia and China who are for the friendliest relationship with the United States. Living standards can be raised. The causes of war can be removed. Failure to concern ourselves with problems of this sort after World War I is costing us to-day a hundred billion dollars and a terrible toll of human life. To avoid recurrence of the scourge of war, it is essential insofar as the Pacific is concerned, that relations among the four principal powers in the Pacific—China, the Soviet Union, the British Commonwealth and the United States—be cordial and collaborative.

Economic Reconstruction

Post-war stability in China is dependent upon economic reconstruction—agricultural as well as industrial—and reconstruction in China is dependent upon trade. It became clear to me during my visit to China that reconstruction is going to depend in large measure on imports from abroad. It will require technical and material assistance from us given on a businesslike basis. Industrialisation of China will require machines and the material of which machines are made. During recent years our West has been developing facilities for production of steel machinery.

These will be in demand in China to produce consumer goods which will be needed by the masses of East Asia. Machines for land, sea and air transportation also will be needed. Our West is in a particularly strategic position to produce for the East of Asia airships, seaships and the timber, steel and aluminium of which they are made. Trade isn't a oneway affair—it is a swap, sometimes direct, sometimes complicated. It seems evident credits will have to be employed to finance the economic development of East Asia. But those credits must be repaid and the most satisfactory way to repay is with goods.

So, speaking particularly of China, we should plan to buy as well as sell. Such typical commodities as woods, oil, silks, tea, hides and metals, which formed the bulk of China's exports to the United States before the war, should form the basis of expanding China's exports to the U. S. post-war. There is a great future for trade between East Asia and ourselves. To bring this to pass will take only sympathetic understanding of each other's conditions and far-sighted determination to make trade what it should be, a mutually beneficial transaction." (—A Broadcast.)

Those who say East is East and West is West and the two shall never meet are wrong.

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Bose's Road To Berlin

"HE IS REACHING OUT FOR THE CROWN OF EMPEROR OF INDIA AND FOR THE HALO OF MAHATMA GANDHI"

By ALFRED TYRNAUER

Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Japanese-sponsored "Free Indian" Government at Singapore, has emerged as the greatest Axis figure of the war in Asia He is towering far above all other puppets set up by the Axis. Shrewd, handsome, intelligent, British-educated, vain and boundlessly ambitious, Bose began his amazing metamorphosis from a revolutionary socialist into an advocate of Fascism almost exactly ten years ago.

I distinctly remember his words, which were meant as an explanation and apology in 1933, but which now, in retrospect, sound like a weird mixture of prophecy and programme.

"Fascism is essentially militarism," he told me. It will inevitably lead to a new world war, and will offer India a unique opportunity to emancipate herself from the British yoke. I believe great national and social problems can be solved only by force. I believe in war and revolution, and, if you pacifists prefer to put it that way, I believe in human sacrifice. Ten or twenty million dead would not be too high a price for such a tremendous achievement as the liberation of India."

Road To Berlin

To-day the erstwhile exile, whose fanatic and cruel credo evoked much headshaking and many skeptical smiles among his listeners, is waging war against Britain and the United States. With Japanese help he has organised a "Free Indian" army.

"On to Delhi"! is the battle cry of this Japanese-equipped Indian army.

Through the powerful, British-built Japanese-operated Singapore radio. Bose broadcasts day and nigh his propaganda of hate, the tactics of which he had learned from Doctor Goebbels himself.

Bose is a persuasive writer and a fiery orator. He is an unscrupulous propagandist and an aggressive debator. He is capable of exploiting to the utmost Gandhi's imprisonment for his purposes, and at the same time attempting to undermine the prestige of the Mahatma.

Bose was a young student when he become an ardent disciple of Gandhi, soon after the first World War. During the 1920's he moved steadily toward the Left, making most of his association with the revered Mahatma and his closest friend Jawaharlal Nehru. Finally, he attached himself to one of the most radical leaders of the nationalist movement, Vithalbhai Patel, first President of the All-India Congress.

Boe, a high case Hindu, was several times arrested and sentenced to jail by the British, and each time he came out more radical in his political as well as in his social views. When he was released on account of ill-health and went to Europe about 11 years ago, he avowedly looked to Moscow for support, and planned to establish revolutionary headquarters in the Soviet capital.

But old Vithalbhai Patel, who at that time was already a voluntary exile in Europe, persuaded him to join him in "neutral" Vienna Patel was much wiser, but much sicker than Bose. While he sought the medical advice of famous Viennese doctors, he refused political tutelage and declined invitations comng from Moscow Berlin or Rome. Not so, Bose. Though he had changed his mind in regard to Moscow, he responded to Mussolini's overtures and visited him in Rome And in 1933 the road to Rome began to lead to Berlin.

In the beginning, Bose hesitated to join Hitler's camp. In the summer of 1933, he still assured me "No self-respecting Asiatic would ever bow to the arrogance of the Nazi race theory." Nevertheless, a few months later he was already on friendly terms with certain prominent representatives of this arrogant Nordic 'Weltanschauung.

Historic Document

My old, white-bearded friend Patel [illegible] Though he placed no exaggerated hopes on Moscow's support, he strongly distrusted the friendship of Berlin and Rome. He certainly was not averse to playing politics, but he was vehemently opposed to any association with the Nazis. Moreover, he was careful not to antagonise the wealthy Indian industrialists and merchants, financial backers of the independence movement, who disliked the British, but, even more, violence.

An unending stream of Indian visitors began to flow into Austria after Patel, and later Bose, had established their headquarters there. Patel and Bose were frequent guests at my house. My old interest in Indian affairs was reawakened, and before long I was exchanging letters with Gandhi himself.

1933 was a fateful year. Hitler seized the reins of government in Germany, and was supported by Mussolini, who already had prepared his African campaign, which was to bring him into open conflict with the British Empire. On the other hand Stalin met the Nazi chalenge by seeking an alliance with France and a 'rapprochement' with Britain and the United States. Finally Japan—after she had already wrested Manchukuo from China—grabbed Jehol and was obviously preparing to penetrate farther into the continent.

Both Patel and Bose claimed that the time had come for direct action Patel, however, wanted to rely chiefly on a mass movement in India, and warned Bose not to commit himself too deeply in Europe.

Bose objected that any enemy of England would be the friend of India. As I subsequently learned, at that time he was already in touch with the Fascist powers.

It was in this tense atmosphere that the two Indian leaders decided to launch a joint attack against Gandhi's policy of non-violence.

I can well remember the strange picture of a modernly furnished Vienna hotel room in which the two striking Orientals sealed their portentous agreement. Following a telephonic invitation, I visited Patel one day in the fall of 1933 in the Vienna Hotel de France where he was dividing his bedridden days between his physicians and friends.

After a cordial welcome, Patel explained, "We are about to issue a joint declaration against the passive-resistance policy of Gandhi. We are both of the opinion that India has arrived at a stage of revolution, where a more active policy is called for. There is but a little difficulty with the wording to be smoothed out. My young friend Bose believes that an attack must be sharp like a dagger, whereas I hold [illegible] not be careless in one's own house."

> **The author of this article claims to know Subhas Chandra Bose from the days of his stay in Vienna in 1933 when he issued a statement jointly with the late Vithalbhai Patel urging that "the form of non-co-operation will have to be changed into a militant one."**
>
> **Analysing the gradual transformation of the embittered radical into an ally of Nazism, Alfred Tyrnaver brings out the "striking contrast" between the Mahatma and Bose.**

Bose interrupted, "Gandhi is an old useless piece of furniture He has done a good service in his time, but is an obstacle now."

'Maybe he is," agreed Patel reluctantly, "as an active politician. But his name is of great and permanent value. We must take that into consideration."

Bose said something in his native tongue. Then he sat down to rewrite the proclamation.

Patel looked at me with his intelligent dark eyes. "For old friendship's sake, I want you to be the first correspondent to get this joint statement; which might possibly be of far-reaching importance." He chuckled. "It might put an end once and for all to the useless round table discussions, by frightening some people to seek cover under the table."

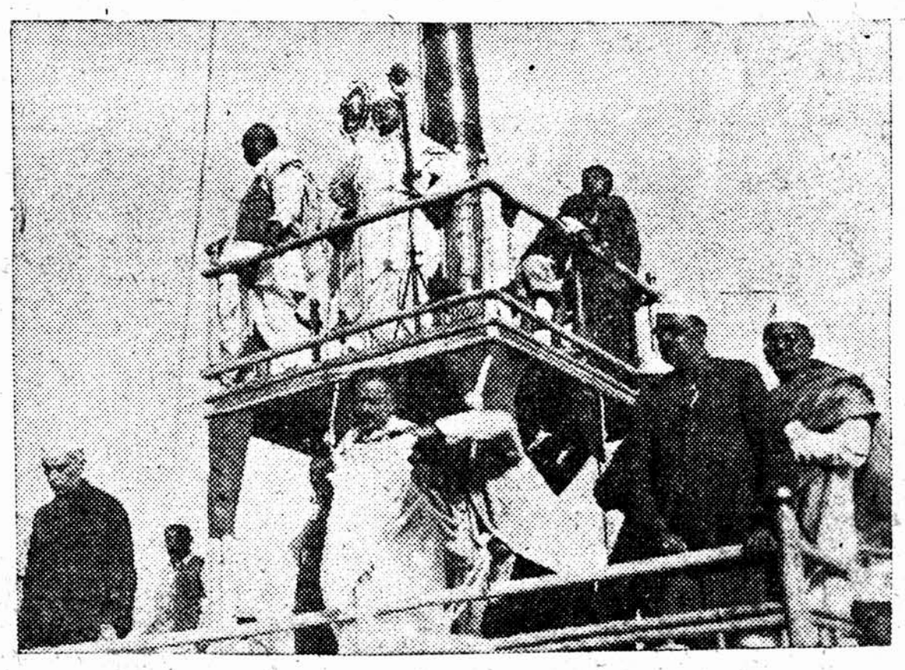
I ventured to observe that the round-table discussions might serve to clear the issue, even though they had shown no definite results.

Bose interrupted his writing. "No real change in history has ever been achieved by discussions", he said.

'Well, the only alternative is violence." I answered. "Revolution, war—under the present tension-laden circumstances even a world conflagration."

"What of it?" retorted Bose passionately. "India can well afford to bring a blood sacrifice for her liberation. Three hundred and fifty million miserable lives are waiting for deliverance!"

Patel turned to me with a faint smile. "He speaks the mind of young India", he said slowly. "It may be a brilliant mind, and may be a foolish one. It may be creative or it may be suicidal. But it is here, and if the gods are thirsty, what can we do but offer our blood?"



AS CONGRESS PRESIDENT—Subhas Bose addressing the Flag-Salutation gathering at Tripuri. Note Nehru on extreme left.

Bose finished writing. I looked over his shoulder and saw the sentence: "We are clearly of opinion that as a political leader Mahatma Gandhi has failed—"Then: The form of non-co-operation will have to be changed into a militant one and the fight for freedom to be waged on all fronts."

He handed the script to Patel, who finally gave his approval and signed it.

He turned his impressive prophet head toward me and said, with a melancholy smile. "This may be my last political act. If you wish, my friend you may keep the original declaration. It might become an interesting document some day. Or just a souvenir."

It was his last political act. Soon afterward, he died of a heart attack while the joint appeal helped to establish Bose's reputation as Patel's successor and Gandhi's rival. Thus the hand-written proclamation—now in my possession—has indeed become a significant document.

Visits To Germany

In 1934, Bose admitted that he had abandoned Moscow for Rome, and he openly began to praise Fascism. Though he was careful not to offend the feelings of the hard-pressed Austrian Government, he even showed an increasing understanding for "certain aspects" of Nazism.

With the growing power of Hitler, the young Indian leader turned more and more toward Berlin. Ambassador von Papen soon realized the importance of his Oriental acquisition and arranged meetings for him with Hitler Ribbentrop, Goering Hess and other Nazi leaders.

Gradually Bose withdrew from his liberal, democratic and Socialist friends, and was seen more and more in the company of Nazi sympathisers. In a book written in Vienna, Bose still maintains an aloof attitude toward the European isms. But he made frequent trips to Germany "to study the situation", and he received mysterious visitors coming from and going to Reich. To his Indian friends, he spoke more and more of the power of the German army and the Italian navy, and of the coming destruction of the British Empire

One day, race-conscious, vain Bose appeared in the company of a young Nordic girl, who chatted enchantingly about Indian Aryanism and threw admiring glances on her brown calavier. It was evident that she had succcessfully appeased his racial-inferiority complex. Later, it was rumoured that she was in the employ of the Gestapo. Bose's Nazi connections became an open secret: also his increasing power. Whether or not he was financally supported by Berlin at that time, I do not claim to know. But he had easy money, and benefited greatly from Patel's prestige.

It must be admitted that he had cautiously avoided applying the racial principles, which were potential dynamic in India. But otherwise, he learned quickly from Hitler and Goebbels. In his writings, intended for mass consumption, he continued to observe the socialistic line. But under a thin veneer of Socialist teachings, he more and more preached hate and vengeance and narrow nationalism.

To his wealthy Indian visitors he promised to protect the rising industry and banking of India, and to free them from British competition. To the untouchables he promised full equality, and to the Moslems cultural autonomy and far-reaching political concessions. But he resolutely rejected the Pakistan idea aiming at the division of India into two separate and independent states, Moslem Pakistan and Hindu Hindustan.

He denounced the Indian Constitution of 1935, providing for Provincial self-government in British India, as a "weak and misleading Gandhi compromise." But he was quick to exploit it for his own ambitious plans.

In 1937, the Congress Party obtained control in eight new Provincial Governments. British-Indian tension relaxed and Bose, whose return was tolerated by the Delhi Government, plunged into a political fight to gain power over the Congress. He organised his followers along "authoritarian" lines within and outside the Congress Party and in 1938 he had succeeded in manoeuvering Gandhi and getting himself elected President of the Congress.

His organization, called the Forward Bloc included a parliamentary and a sort of Storm-troop section. The first one exploited the newly won political privileges for reckless propaganda, while the second sub-organization went underground in expectation of war, revolution and a reign of terror. Hitler had reason to be proud of his Asiatic disciple.

With the approaching world crisis, Bose became increasingly bold and advocated an open break with Britain. As President of the Congress he now had the prestige and the facilities to extend his dual organizations all over the country and to contact the governments and political parties of the neighbouring states. One of his most intimate allies was U. Saw, Prime Minister of Burma, who was arrested by the British shortly before the Japanese invasion, on charge of conspiring with the enemy.

In addition to Burma, Bose extended his anti-British conspiracy to Thailand, Malaya, Singapore and Indo-China in collaboration with German and Japanese agents. An Asiatic fifth column of staggering proportions was in the making to stab Britain in the back when she was to be fighting off the Nazi onslaught in the West and the Japanese attack in the East.

In the summer of 1939, when the international tension approached the breaking point, Bose urged the Congress to make its bid. He demanded a declaration of complete independence: he clamoured for an uprising: he preached a holy war on the British. Bose's outbreak of fanati-

(Continued On Page 4)

SUBHAS BOSE
Bitterness goaded him to take the Road To Berlin?

SOVIET MUSLIMS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM!

'Love Of One's Country Is Duty Of The Faithful,' Says Patriarch

(From A Special Correspondent)

Living in the town of Tashkent, the capital of the Soviet Uzbek Republic, is 80 year-old Ishan Babakhan, one of the most esteemed public figures in the U.S.S.R. From the ends of Central Asia. Muslims visit him in his little white house in Karasarai Street. They go to him for advice in matters private and public. He is consulted on all sorts of questions relative to the performance of religious rites enjoined by the Muslim faith

Passing through Tashkent during my travels in the republics of central Asia, I paid a visit to Ishan Babakhan. In spite of his venerable age, the grand old man is extremely active. He listens in regularly to the radio broadcasts, reads the papers published in the Uzbek language, and is always well up in all questions of home and foreign politics

Ishan Babakhan told me that control over all the religious affairs of Muslims in the Soviet Union is exercised by a Central Ecclesiastical Board, whose headquarters is in the city of Ufa, and headed by Habdrakhman Rassulev, ninth Mufti

"Habdrakhman Rassulev", Ishan Babakhan said, "is a wise man. He was elected Mufti in 1936, at the Congress of representatives of the parish councils of Muslims living in the Soviet Union. In accordance with ancient tradition, the order of Mufti is conferred on the most worthy and most learned Orthodox elected by Congress

Freedom Of Worship

"It is from the Central Ecclesiastical Board", he continued, "that we receive all instructions regarding our religious affairs. We freely assemble for worship in all our mosques and houses of prayer throughout the republics, both in Central Asia and in other territories of the Soviet Union. We pray to Allah not only for ourselves and our relatives. Everyone of us Soviet Mussulman has near and dear ones at the front, defending our country from the cruel and treacherous enemy who has deluged in blood so many of our villages and towns that were, up to quite recently, flourishing and prosperous.

"Love of one's country is a duty of the faithful, as Mahomed and our great prophets taught us. 'Be ruthless with the enemy and seek not conciliation; you shall gain victory. God is with you—he will not leave your exploits unrewarded.'

"And the Muslims in the ranks of the Red Army are staunchly and manfully defending their country, shooting the Hitlerite robbers.

"From Ufa, Mufti Habdrakhman Rassulev sent us a message addressed by the Central Ecclesiastical Board of Muslims to all the faithful. It is a call to each and everyone of us to wage active and relentless struggle against the Nazi hordes who have broken into our land. In the message, the following words from the Koran are cited:—

'Fight ye in the path of your God against those who fight against you, but who are unjust, because God loves not the unjust. Kill the enemy wherever you may find him; drive him away from the places from which you have been driven. God will give you succour. He is with those who are staunch in battle.'

Ishan Babakhan pondered for a moment. Then he continued: "God helps those who struggle for the truth And truth is on our side. We lived in friendship with all nations, nor did we lay claim to the lands of others.... but when that maniac Hitler, blinded by his insensate dreams of world domination, fell on our country, the whole Soviet people rose to make a stand against the enemy.

We are proud to think that, fighting in the ranks of the Red Army are many Muslims, faithful sons of their people, who have distinguished themselves in combats against the hated enemy. It will be sufficient to name the heroes of the Soviet Union Kuchkar Turdyev, Istrafuil Mamedov, Mildzikhov, Kamil Pulatov, who have covered themselves with undying glory in battles against the Nazis.

Hitler's Doom

Continued Ishan Babakhan, following the train of his thought: "All Muslims are working with zeal and assiduously in factories and works, manufacturing war material and equipment for the army. And we all send up our prayers to Allah to grant us a speedy victory over the cruel and despicable enemy. The hearts of all Muslims are filled with a sacred hatred of Hitlerism, which has raised its blood-stained hand against the bright and happy life of the Soviet peoples. In the eyes of the Hitlerite gangsters, all we Muslims are an inferior race; it is death, destitution and slavery they are bringing with them. The Russian and Ukrainian villages, Belorussian hamlets, Tatar souls they are one and all being subjected to extermination and annihilation. But never will Hitler be master over our land. The heroic Red Army and the Soviet people will drive his cursed hordes from our land and revenge for all the crimes and abominations he has committed against our land. The black clouds of Nazi gloom we firmly believe will soon be dispersed by our Red Army, and once more the sun will shine in its radiance, giving warmth and joy to the people who have been pining in Hitler's captivity.—Amen."

BOSE'S ROAD TO BERLIN

(Continued From Page 3)

cism strangely coincided with the desperate efforts of Hitler to discourage London from intervening in the German-Polish conflict. But this time both Hitler and Bose failed.

Britain's feverish rearmament efforts had brought a wave of prosperity to India, an unprecedented industrial expansion and an increasing disinclination to fight a revolution—particularly an unsuccessful one. Indian financiers and industrialists turned sharply against Bose, were joined by the conservatives as well as the moderates of the Congress, and, under Gandhi's leadership, Bose was forced to resign.

It was now that the basic contrast between the Mahatma or "Great Soul", and Bose, the unscrupulous man of strife, came into the proper perspective. Gandhi declared at the beginning of the war that he would oppose any action calculated to take advantage of the deadly danger confronting the British.

"I do not want to help the Japanese—not even for freeing India", he said. Hitler he called a "deserved curse on mankind, because of its ungodly ways." And he reiterated, "India has no quarrel with the British people. I love them even as I love my own countrymen."

The Bond Of Hate

Bose saw in the predicament of the British Empire a "unique opportunity to drive the British out of India." He agrees with Hitler that "mercy is weakness", and claims that "hate against the British is the surest bond uniting India."

Following his failure as President of the Congress, Bose unloosed a violent propaganda campaign against Gandhi, supplemented by a wave of terrorism launched by his underground organization. About a year later, he was arrested, but on the superficial charge of plotting to raze the famous Black Hole monument at Calcutta. On an equally superficial pretext of attempting a hunger strike, he was later released on the promise that he would refrain from political activity.

Of course, Bose disappeared; he fled to Japan and thence to Germany, where his arrival was widely advertised by Doctor Goebbels. Hitler showered honours on him and made him the key man for his Asiatic strategy.

Bose flew back to Tokyo, where he concluded a pact with Premier Hideki Tojo. Early in the summer of 1943 a Japanese submarine took him to the site of the greatest British defeat in the war, Singapore, where he symbolically raised the flag of "Free India." He immediately began organizing a "Free India" Government and an "army of liberation." He concluded alliances with Premier Songgram of Thailand and Premier Ba Maw of Burma and announced his coming offensive against British India.

On the day when Field Marshal Viscount Wavell ascended viceregal throne of India in Delhi, Subhas Chandra Bose proclaimed the establishment of his counter-Government in Singapore. Then, he gave the marching orders to his army; "On to Delhi"!

Yet Bose must read the signs. The Axis is crumbling, Italy has fallen, Germany is fighting for her life, and Japan's inflated empire is shrinking in the shadow of the gigantic war effort of America and Britain.

But there was no way back for the self-appointed Fuehrer of India, once he set out on a German aeroplane and a Japanese submarine. It may be hopeless gamble, it may serve only to prolong the war and increase the number of its victims, but Bose is making a last desperate bid for power. He is reaching out for the crown of the emperor of India and for the halo of Mahatma Gandhi. He believes in human sacrifice.

(Condensed from "The Saturday Evening Post."

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Parallel Govt. Inside Germany

SENIOR ARMY OFFICERS HOLD FREE AREAS

Mutiny In East Prussia: Revolt In South: 'Plane Ready For Hitler's Flight From Land

LONDON, July 22.

The Moscow Radio to-day quoted a German underground Radio Station Atlantic for this statement:

"A new German Government has been formed of Senior Officers of the German Army. It controls certain areas in Germany in which all Nazi officials have been put under arrest. Von Keitel, Colonel-General Fromm, General Brauchitsch, General Halder, and General Von Bock belong to the new Government.

RUSSIAN GAINS ON EAST PRUSSIAN APPROACHES

MOSCOW, July 22

Reuter's Special correspondent cables:—

Marshal Rokossovsky is to-night pushing for Warsaw in a twin thrust. One is advancing north-west of Brest-Litovsk, the other is racing ahead beyond the Bug river line which has been smashed south of the same city.

The menace to the frontiers of Germany proper has grown rapidly and if the present speed of the advance is maintained the Red Army will in another month be within striking distance of Hitler's eastern industrial centres like Breslau and Oppolu.

While the threat to Warsaw mounts, in the centre fresh Soviet gains are reported on the East Prussian approaches, Brest Litovsk and Lvov have become twin lynch pins in

the crumbling German defences 'en route' to Warsaw and the eastern borders of the Reich. The fall of either would mean the outflanking of the other. Lvov is being attacked from all directions except west and south-west, while Brest Litovsk is already almost encircled.

Nazi Line Withdrawn

The Berlin military spokesman quoted by the German Overseas News Agency this afternoon said that the Red Army's advance in the northern jaw of the Soviet pincer around Lvov had developed into a deep breach pointing to Yaroslav, sixty miles to west northwest. The commentator added that the German line was being further withdrawn between Opochka and Ostrov to link up with the central sector.

Raids On Czechoslovakia

Reuter's Special Correspondent at Allied Headquarters in Italy cables:—

Czechoslovakia has been raided twice in twenty-four hours by bombers which made a one thousand mile round flight from bases in Italy. The latest of these attacks was made last night by heavy and medium bombers on an oil refinery at Pardubice on the River Elbe, sixty miles east of Prague. Crews reported seeing large explosions at the plant whose annual output is estimated at between 180.000 and 200.000 tons.

Earlier an attack was made against Brux in north-west Czechoslovakia. Photos taken as the bombs reached their target show that the plant, the largest synthetic installation in German-controlled Europe, was hit.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER)

New York, July 22.

Previous Closing	.....	21 03
Today's Opening	.....	21.01
Difference	.....	—02
Today's Closing	.....	21.13
Difference	.....	+10

WATCH FOR HIGH OFFICERS

The 'Associated Press' of America reports from Madrid that the Germans there have received orders to keep their eyes open for the possibility of high army officers or others crossing the frontier.

Resistance Continues

A speaker broadcasting on the Frankfurt radio wavelength and declaring that he was speaking on behalf of the army "group of resistance" said that action continues in spite of the death of Count von Stauffenberg. All Nazi Government reports of the alleged collapse of resistance are lies. Resistance goes on."

Mutiny In East Prussia?

Travellers arriving at Malmo told Reuter's Stockholm Correspondent that numbers of Gestapomen armed with machine-guns were patrolling Berlin in cars while a large number of S.S. men were seen in the streets.

Berlin is flooded with wild rumours, the most persistent being that German troops in East Prussia had mutinied.

A usually reliable Stockholm source said that hundreds of German officers had been arrested or executed.

An 'Associated Press' telegram from Stockholm says, "A traveller reaching Weden to-day said that two German divisions revolted on Wednesday in Prussia apparently touching off a movement which culminated in the reported bomb attempt on Hitler's life."

The traveller said he had also been informed that a number of troops from the garrison in Copenhagen had been to Germany on Wednesday night.

Army Units Revolt

The 'Associated Press' of America reports from Madrid that according to statements emanating from the German Embassy, there is fighting taking place in Southern Germany where certain Army units have revolted.—

Revolt Outlives Suppression

An announcer introduced a broadcast on the German radio by saying "achtung comrades, achtung soldiers, achtung listeners in Germany. Stand by for an announcement of the utmost importance. Do not leave your radio sets."

A few minutes before all German home stations had officially closed down. The following appeal was then read, "My comrades, by order of the Commander of army group of resistance I announce Colonel Klaus von Stauffenberg has obeyed orders and dealt the first blow against the Nazi Government.

The initial action attempt on Hitler's life has failed. Colonel von Stauffenberg is dead but General action continues. We, German officers are waging the battle against Hitler and his clique relentlessly and unhesitatingly and shall fight until this criminal regime has been finally exterminated.

My comrades, the death of Klaus von Stauffenberg sounds the clarion call to action, the call to battle, with all the means at our disposal, the call to us German officers to go on fighting until Hitler has been destroyed.

To-day, Hitler has been forced to admit that sections of the German officers corps—those who are decent and honest—have taken their stand against him. He can no longer deny to-day, that German officers have gone over to organise resistance against him.

If he now tries to paralyse this fight of resistance and attempts to speak of "a small clique of traitors and destroyers' let him know this much for certain—there is more than one Stauffenberg, there are more than a hundred.

(Continued on Page 12.)

The Moscow Radio quoted the following from a German underground Radio Station Atlantic:

"Four large planes are held in readiness for Hitler and his collaborators: They are provided with petrol for a six thousand mile flight".

"Reuter" adds that a six thousand mile flight from Germany would end in South America or Japanese occupied territory in East Asia.

Hitler Still Talks Of Victory!

LONDON, July 22.

The German News Agency to-day said that Hitler this afternoon issued an order to the army on the attempt on his life. The order said:

"Soldiers of the Army, a small circle of unscrupulous officers has made an attempt at murdering me and the General Staff in order to seize power in the State. Providence has caused the attempt to miscarry. By immediate vigorous action by loyal officers and men of the army at home, the traitor clique was wiped out or arrested in a matter of a few hours. I expected nothing else. I know that as hitherto you will fight with exemplary obedience and loyalty until victory will be ours in spite of everything".

Dated from the Fuehrer's Headquarters, July 21, 1944.—Signed ADOLF HITLER.

Who Hatched The Plot

The German Radio to-day broadcast a speech by Dr. Robert Ley, the German Labour Front Leader, from an armament works on "the reasons behind the plot against Hitler's life".

"I have received detailed information on how the attempt was made" Dr. Ley said. "A mine of the heaviest type imported from Britain was hidden. A Jew of Moscow ordered it, England and her Lords supplied it, and German counts and noblemen threw it. The swine, the blue-blooded swine".

Ordeal For Germans

The German Overseas News Agency says that as a result of the attempt the German Government will become more totalitarian. "Ruthless extermination of all assassins, saboteurs and defeatists, no matter who they are and from where they come, is demanded by self-preservation"

Berlin Under Siege

The German radio and news services after 24 hours' close secrecy concerning the attempt on Hitler's life and the officers' revolt which were briefly disclosed on Thursday night, put out numerous accounts last night and early to-day giving more details.

These desclosed that almost seige conditions prevailed in Berlin.

According to the German Forces Radio, Goebells frustrated the attempt by a High Command Officers' clique to get possession of the Government quarters in Berlin. The radio said that the Commandant of a Berlin guard received false orders to occupy Government quarters with his men but got in touch with Goebbels first.

The German Overseas News Agency's chief correspondent said: "Certain precautionary measures" were taken in the centre of Berlin. The Gestajo Chief, Himmler, he added, had taken over Command of the Home Army from General Fromm, while General Guderian had taken over the job as Chief of the General Staff of the Home Army from General Zeitzler who "has been in bad health for some weeks".

Reaction In Normandy

Reuter's special correspondent at SHAEF cables:—

The effect of the crisis in Germany on the morale on Rommel's army in Normandy is equivalent at least to a major defeat in the field, is the military opinion today.

It is pointed out here that loyal Naxis in the SS Divisions are likely to fight with increased fanaticism as the immediate result of the attempt on the life of their beloved Fuehrer, but it will be fanaticism tinged with gnawing doubt. The Germans in Normandy will now also realise that their ranks will never again be reinforced by troops from inside Germany. The Army under Himmler is fully engaged on the "fifth front" and can never be withdrawn to fight against foreign enemies.

The same is true of the LUFTWAFFE under rColonel-General von Stumpff. Embittered for long time by the fact that the kernel of the LUFTWAFFE fighterr strength was protecting the Fatherland instead of men at the front, Rommel's soldiers will have drawn the obvious conslusion from Goering's speech that the Metropolitan German Air Force is now being retained by the Nazis as a "last minute" trump cardda gainst their enemies inside the Reicn. There is no doubt that the Germans facing British, American and Canadian troops will today be morally shaken. General Montgomery's psychological warfare experts can be predicted to take immediate advantage of that significant fact.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FLYING BOMBS OVER LONDON

LONDON, July 22: The Germans today continued flying bomb attacks on London and southern England after a night of activity. While flying bombs were still coming over this afternoon, aircraft of the R.A.F. Bomber Command with fighter cover crossed the Channel and attacked Robot installations in northern France.—Reuter

KHOLM CAPTURED

MOSCOW, July 22: Kholm has been captured says Stalin in an Order of the Day. This important railway junction and "vital German support point in the Lublin direction" was stormed to-day by troops of the First White Russian front.—Reuter.

IN NORMANDY

LONDON, July 22: The B. B. C. correspondent in Normandy says that the Allies have occupied the town of Emiville just over two miles south-west of Troarn. South-west of Caen the Canadians have taken the town of Etabaux which lies on the eastern bank of the Orne facing Malbot.—Reuter.

With Hitler, Let Us

Praise Providence For Well-Behaved Bomb!

July 21.

One ought to be profoundly grateful to Providence for having saved Hitler's life—if, that is, there was really any danger to itz—for the Fuehrer's martyred ghost would be perfectly capable of causing another world war a score of years hence!

What Hitler really deserves is not the assassin's knife or bomb now—which would promptly make a Nibelungenlied legend of him—nor the comfortable obscurity of a Kaiser after the war, not even the ill-conceived exile of a Napoleon, but the well-merited ignominy of a Mussolini.

If Democracy is ever to strike its root in Germany, it is essential to exterminate not merely the man Adolph Hitler, but also—and more so—the legend of the Fuehrer Hitler. Paradoxical as it may appear, the longer the man lives, the sooner will the legend die. And so as good democrats, let us rejoice that the arch-enemy of freedom and democracy lives. Let us join him in praising Providence for his miraculous escape.

There are so many suspicious features about the alleged plot to murder the Fuehrer, however, that one should not be surprised if it turns out in the end to be another elaborate frame-up in the best Nazi style. They began their rule with the burning of the Reichstag and it is not beyond them now that the regime is tottering, to involve the Fuehrer himself into a sensational fake incident, so as to exploit his personal popularity to the utmost. How is it possible, for example, that Hitler himself should have escaped practically unhurt though he was so near the explosion and that, though so many were injured, none should have lost his life—except one later on? It was really a well-behaved bomb!

Himmler At Helm

Still more fishy than this is the fact that while the omniscient, omnipresent Gestapo was in blissful ignorance of the hatching of such a devilish plot to blow up the Fuehrer and his entire entourage till the very moment of its execution, no sooner did the bomb explode than the whole plot was unearthed and the plot-makers given swift retribution.

The very speeches by Hitler, Goering and Doenitz seem too carefully worded to be spontaneous or extempore. All foist the fathership of the plot on a small clique of generals who (said Goering) had to be chased from their office and still seemed to be in a position to give traitorous commands to the armed forces! The only culprit directly named, however, was a mere colonel.

The appointment of the dreaded Himmler, the chief of the Gestapo, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army seems again to be a too well-thought-out decision to be arrived at on the spur of the moment. Considering that the war is inexorably approaching the borders of the Reich, the Home Army will be the army that matters and it will gradually absorb all other Armies as they fall back upon the Fatherland from east and west and south under the pressure of the victorious Allies. Hitler's words are significant. "I have, therefore, to create an order once and for all nominating Reich Minister Himmler to be Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army."

The more one thinks of it, the more it becomes apparent that it is not so much a plot of the generals to eliminate Hitler as the plot of the Nazi bosses to get at the Generals' necks before they can think of any real mischief. The only potential danger to the Nazi regime is from the military Brahmins of Prussia, who have always been contemptuous of the Nazi upstarts.

An Historic Parallel

Most of the Senior Generals like Brauchitsch, Leeb, Manstein, Falkenhausen, Bock and Kleist have been sacked—or, in the expressive phraseology of Goering, chased from office—the latest casualty being Rundstedt. It seems hardly credible that all these retired Generals—whose every movement is closely watched by the Gestapo—should be guilty of such a crude plot to do away with Hitler. More understandable is the latter's anxiety to do away with them once and for all by damning them in the eyes of the Wehrmacht.

One would like to know again what Hitler was doing with so many high-ranking officers around him. The good and grateful lackey, Mussolini, too, was there to confabulate with his master, the moment the well-behaved bomb had exploded! The German News Agency has carefully avoided to mention where the accident took place. Persistent rumours have been circulating for some days, however, that the German High Command was lately sitting with Hitler to discuss "the dangerous military situation" and to devise ways and means to combat the dangers that face the Reich at present.

Political circles recalled the historic meeting held in 1918 by Kaiser Wilhelm II and his Grand Council when the conclusion arrived at was that "the war cannot be won but is not lost." A similar decision seems to have been arrived at by Hitler and his advisers. They are however, more wily fellows than their predecessors and just to make sure that the war is not lost (even if it cannot be actually won), they have in advance indicted the Generals of treason. After all it was Field Marshal Hindenburg himself who decreed on September 10, 1918, that peace negotiations must be opened immediately!

Is There A Revolt?

Hitler, as also Goering, calls the plotters "a very small clique of ambitions irresponsible and at the same time, senseless and criminally stupied officers"—this string of abuse is in the authentic Hitler tradition and should by itself demolish the myth circulating in certain quarters that Hitler has been killed by the bomb! And yet he proceeds:

"I, therefore, now order that no military authority, no leader of any unit, no private in the field is to obey any orders emanating from these groups of usurpers. I also order that it is everyone's duty to arrest, or if they resist, to kill at sight anyone issuing or handing out such orders. Orders have been issued to all troops."

Does this suggest that revolt has already broken out in certain sections of the army? Who are these groups of usurpers? I have already expressed my doubt that they could be the high-ranking Generals named above, though Hitler, Goring and Doenitz have adroitly tried to indicate them as the villains of the piece. Is it possible that there has been really a revolt in the army and that while quashing it the Nazis are trying to kill as many birds as possible with a single stone?

Nor does the revolt seem to be confined only to the army. Its tentacles apparently have spread to the civilian ranks as well. Hitler's words are unmistakable: Every German therefore quite irrespective of who he may be, has the duty ruthlessly to call to book these elements at once, either to arrest them promptly or if they were to offer resistance of any kind immediately to wipe them out."

Wagnerian Doom

The whole story is at the moment too sketchy and confused to allow us to draw any conclusions. It would be safe inference, however, that (1) There has been a revolt—or at least definite signs of revolt—in certain sections of the army. (2) That the Nazis have been successful in scotching it. (3) In order, however, to derive the maximum propaganda advantages from it, they have faked, if not actually staged, the spectacular bomb episode. (4) The implication of the generals in the plot is evidently meant to pull off their fangs in advance. For the only alternative to the Nazi leadership is the military high caste.

It is also obvious that the Gestapo's grip on the home front will be considerably tightened now. The German homeland has already become a vast heart-break house and the public morale has reached its lowest ebb. The Nazis evidently want to make sure that the German people shall not derive even the courage of desperation to throw off the Nazi yoke and that the Deutschland will go to its doom in an orgy of Wagnerian annihilation!

The Red Army, however stands within a stone's throw of East Prussia. Though the German High Command is said to have made preparations for its complete evacuation, it remains to be seen whether the shock of enemy troops marching on German soil for the first time after 125 years will not prove too much for the German people. It may yet galvanise them into action.

Tojo's Hara-kiri?

While Hitler and his gang are desperately trying to shore up their tottering regime, his opposite in Japan has already thrown up the towel! The resignation of the entire Tojo Cabinet came as the climax of a succession of events, any one of which may have normally created a first-class sensation.

First came the resignation of Admiral Shimada, the Navy Minister. It was right that he should be the first to walk the plank, as the disasters which have recently overtaken Japan are mainly naval. Close upon his heels General Tojo gave up his portfolio as the Chief of Staff. This was not apparently enough to restore public confidence in the ability of the Cabinet to wage a total war and the whole Cabinet tendered their total resignation!

Emperor Hirohito has ordered Marquis Kido, Generol Koiso and Admiral Yonai (according to various reports) to form a new Cabinet. It seems inconceivable, however, that the ambitious Hideki Tojo will follow the Samurai Code and commit Hara-kiri. Some more fire-works may, therefore, be soon expected from Tokyo.

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Shravan Shud 3, 2000
Muslim : Shaban 2, 1363
Parsi : Behman 23, 1313
Sunrise : 7-13 a m, Sunset 8-17 p m.
Hightide : 1-28, 14-05, Lowtide 7-15, 20-13.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY SOUTH KANARA BRAHMIN'S ASSOCIATION.—A General Body meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p m at Justice Patkar's Block, Hughes Road, Bombay.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING.—Of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation will be held at Bombay at the office of the organisation today (Sunday) at 11-30 a m (S T).

GAUDIYA MISSION.—Upadesak Pandit Sripad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "Attachment that binds and unbinds the Soul" in English, Culliandas Bldg., Gowalia Tank Road, today (Sunday) at 6-30 p m.

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA.—Prof. Yeshwant Shukla's lecture on Gujarati Short Stories today (Sunday) at 9-30 a m at Gandhi Chawk (Vile Parle).

TEMPERANCE AND FOOD REFORM MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting today (Sunday) at 6 p m (S T) at the Library Hall of the K. R. Cama Institute, Apollo Street, when short speeches will be delivered by Miss Homai D. Tata and Mr. Meherjibhai Mehervaid on Health, Temperance, Vegetarianism. Mr. Ardeshir N. F. Billimoria will preside. Literature on Food Reform will be distributed.

MINT WORKERS' UNION.—Annual General Meeting of The Mint Workers' Union, Bombay, will be held today (Sunday) at 3-0 p m in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaum.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—Elocution Competition Part I (Reading and recitation in English) will be held today (Sunday) at 5-30 pm (S T) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar.

ACHARYA P. A. DIKSHADAR'S DISCOURSES

For the last two months, Acharya Pakshiteertham A. Venkateswara Dikshadar, Professor of Mimamsa Philosophy of Bombay University and Head of the Vedic Department and Gita Vidyalaya of Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, has been delivering a series of discourses on "Suta Samhita" in the Asthika Samaj, Matunga.

Acharya Dikshadar 's expounding the Brahma Gita and Suta Gita, the concluding parts of the Suta Samhita. A large number of people including women are attending these lectures, which are expected to come to a close within a fortnight.

TRINITY MUTUAL HEALTH CLINIC —(Orient High School Building, Kelewadi, Girgaon Bombay) will be open to-day to the public between 4 and 6 p m Dr. G. R. Talwalker will be available for consultation. which will be free to all.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM YOUTH FEDERATION.—A talk by Mr Adam Adil on "Can Wars Be Banished From The World", to be followed by discussion today (Sunday) at 10-30 a m at the office of the Majlis-e-Ittihad-o-Taraqqi. Mr. Latif Geofrey, Mr. Asi Nizami and Mr. A. R. Natiq will participate. Qari Bashir Saheb will preside.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN.— Regular adult classes are being conducted on the Bhagavadgita and Hindu Religion and Culture at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan today (Sunday) between 9-30 and 11 a m. No fees is charged for these classes which are open to outsiders also who attend regularly.

VAKTRITWOTTEJAK SABHA, DADAR.—The Annual General Meeting today (Sunday) at 10 a m (S T) in Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING.—Today (Sunday) at 10-30 a m at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, Opp. Churchgate Station. Sermon by Dasturji Bode on "To make my heart Thy dwelling place" at 6-15 p m Philosophy Class conducted by Dasturji Bode.

HINDU SUCCESSION BILL MEETING AT MADHAV BAUG.—Under the auspices of the Varnashram Swaraj Sangh a public meeting will be held at Madhav Baug today (Sunday) at 6-30 p m when prominent Sanatani leaders Pt. Devnayaka Charyaji of Kashi Rao Bahadur, S. M. Parande retired Session Judge, Nagpur and the president of the Sangh. Pro. J. B. Durkal Sjt. Manubhai Pandya, Solicitor and others will address the meeting on the subject of the Hindu Succession Bill and its effects of Hindu Society.

CINEGOERS' SOCIAL GATHERING. The annual social gathering and the 10th yearly General Meeting of the Cinegoers' Association of India, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p m (S T) in the office of the Association. Tejoo Kaya Building Chinch Bunder Road.

KASTURBA FUND.—The Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund has now reached Rs. 6,36,718 according to the Bombay Committee's list No. 9.

Mr. D. R. Bannerjee, Manager, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, who has succeeded Mr. Falletti, on the latter's retirement as Director-General.

Indo-British Wireless Link For Press Traffic

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 21

New Delhi will have direct wireless link with London by the end of August this year. The new link will be mostly used for Press traffic, thereby releaving Delhi and Bombay to a large extent. This in its turn will improve telegraph communication with Madras. In addition six more channels are being installed between Bombay,-Madras and Calcutta-Madras and it is hoped by the end of the year Madras will have a considerably improved telegraph service with the rest of India.

Direct wireless link is also being opened between India and U. S. A shortly.

PERMISSION FOR NEW FLOATATIONS

Why Restriction Only On Indigenous Enterprise?

NEW DELHI, July 22

In a memorandum to the Government of India, the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry refer to certain aspects of the Government's recent announcement relaxing conditions and procedure of control of capital issues. They deplore that the grant of consent to proposed issues is nedged in by restrictions, which are bound to create very uncertain conditions for the new companies, because Government, who themselves claim to be preparing the blue prints of industrial planning would only grant consent entirely without commitment. As regards restrictions already imposed or those that may imposed in future and the release of capital invested in Government securities. If this is the case, how can Government expect an investor to invest his money and an honest management to invite capital for a new concern under such uncertain conditions.

Referring to their suggestion that Government should associate representatives of Commerce and Industry with the working of the control of capital issues, the Committee point out that, if merely an official body is to consider and dispose of applications for the grant of permission for new floatations, proper development of Indian industries might be jeopardised. The consideration of applications, especially with regard to post-war industrial planning, release of capital on an appropriate date and priority in regard to release or import of materials, machinery, etc., requires an intimate knowledge of the country's industrial conditions and it is, therefore, absolutely essential that an effective body of Indian industrialists should be constituted to advise Government in these matters.

The Committee also draw pointed attention to a very anomalous position, viz., that while a foreign manufacturer can float a company abroad and start working in India, or some of the existing foreign concerns with large interests in India may undertake new lines by expansion of their plants without any restrictions, various restrictions and regulations are imposed on indigenous enterprise.—A. P.

SUBHAS BOSE CASE ADJOURNED

Solicitor's Pray For Time As Civil Suit Regarding Attachment Of Property Intervenes

CALCUTTA, July 22

The hearing of the case against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, arising out of his disappearance while on trial under the Defence of India Rules, leading to the issue of warrant and proclamation with attachment of his property, has been adjourned to October 20th.

When he disappeared Mr. Bose was being prosecuted in connection with a speech delivered in Muhammad Ali Park in April, 1940, and the publication on May 18, 1940, in the 'Forward Bloc' of which he was the Editor, of an article entitled, "The day of reckoning."

When the case came up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, the Public Prosecutor placed a letter before the Magistrate from the solicitor to the Province of Bengal, stating that the civil suit regarding attachment of Mr. Bose's property was appearing in the prospective list and prayed for time

The hearing was accordingly adjourned till October 20.—A. P.

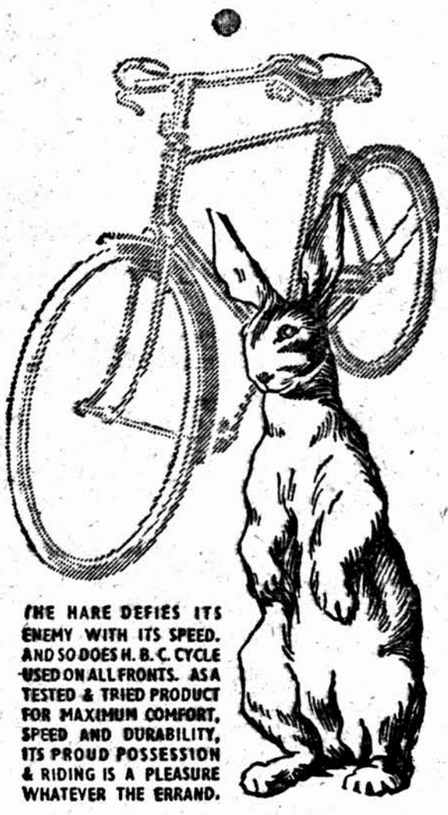
Dock Workers Advised To Resume Work

A meeting of the H.M.I. Dock Yard Workers, held at the Elphintone Circle Garden on Saturday evening considered the situation arising out of the recent declaration of lock-out by the H.M.I. Dock Yard authorities following a dispute with the workers on the question of over-time work.

The meeting was organized under the joint auspices of the Indian Federation of Labour, Mazgaon Dock Yard Labour Union, B. B. N. Workers' Union, and Dock Workers' Union, and was presided over by Mr. V. V. Phatak, the Secretary of the Indian Federation of Labour.

Mr. Phatak explained to the meeting the circumstances under which the lock-out was declared. He advised the workers to resume work. The Indian Federation of Labour, he said, had already moved in the matter, and there was a possibility of their grievances being redressed through legitimate channels.

Others also addressed the meeting.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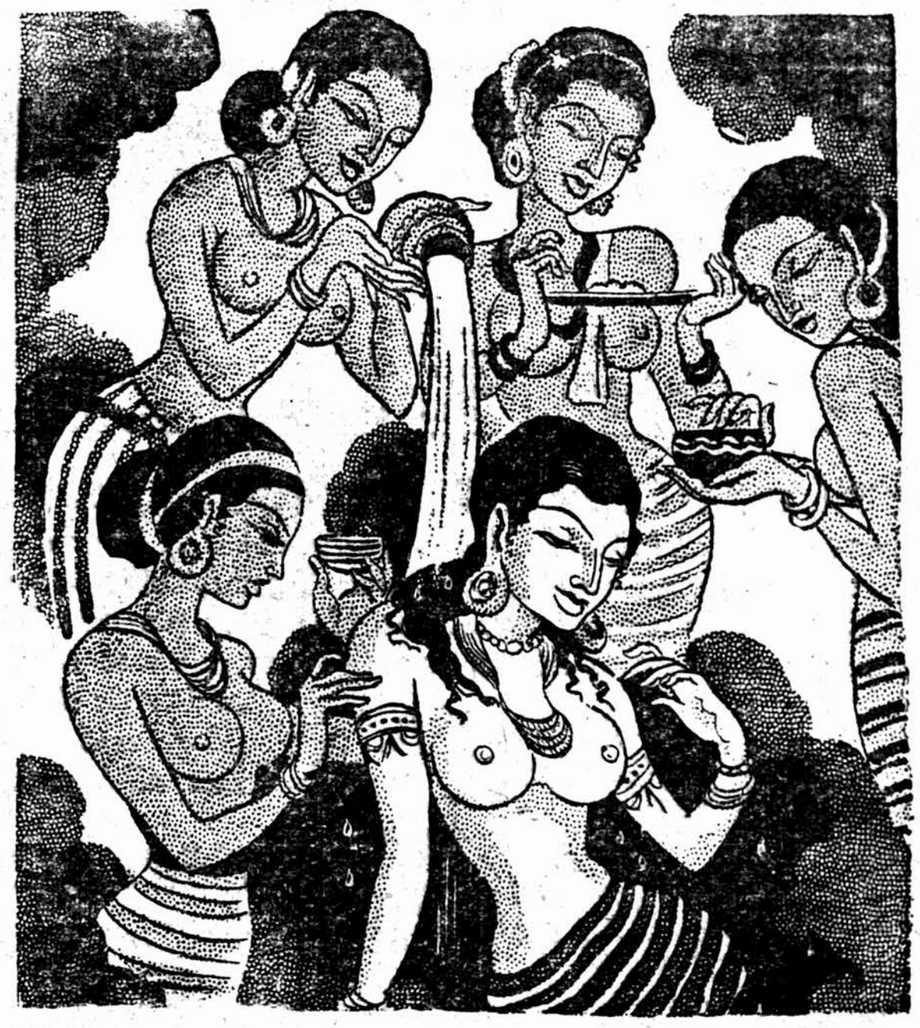

ON the second century B.C. bathing was an important ceremony, to be enjoyed at leisure. Gracefully reclining on a stone couch, the royal lady is attended by maids, who perhaps use *rita* nuts soaked in water to obtain a cleansing lather. Today, a better and more convenient method is available to all in HAMAM SOAP, whose fragrant, foamy lather cleans deep into the pores, refreshes and invigorates.

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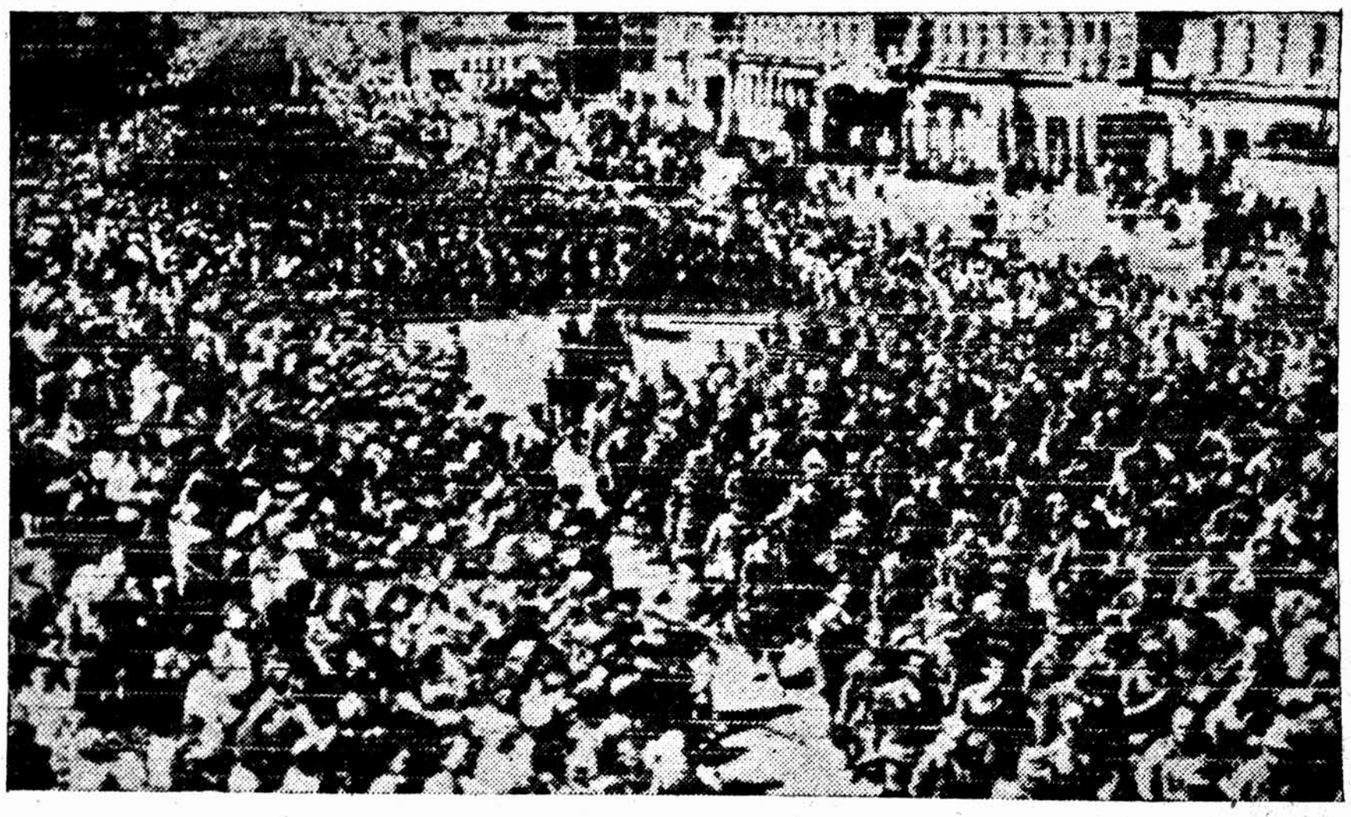

GERMAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA—Part of the 57,000 Germans captured by the Russians in the White Russia offensive march through the streets of Moscow 'en route' to prison stockade. USOWI Radiophoto.

SOVIET THRUST TOWARDS WARSAW

Dawn-To-Dusk Air Pounding Forces Entrance Into The Bug-Vistula Corridor

MOSCOW, July 22.
(FROM REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Soviet planes have opened up a new bombardment of the German rear right up to the approaches to Warsaw as the Red Army masses on a new sector of the Bug north-west of Brest Litovsk for a drive on Siedlce, a key railway junction just over 50 miles from the Polish Capital.

The whole German Line from Brest Litovsk to Lvov and the Germans' Upper Dniester flank south-west of Tarnopol is now swinging west.

Moscow to-day awaits news of the entry into German occupied Poland of Berling's Polish Army which was recently reported to be facing this front.

It is expected that these troops now numbering upwards of 100,000 will join the Red Army in its grand march on Warsaw.

In the Baltic, the Germans are now going home as fast as they can side by side with the exodus of German "settlers" who are fleeing in the path of the Red Army's advance.

Battle For Central Poland

The battle for Central Poland and the roads to Warsaw has begun with Marshal Rokossovskys tanks and storm troops swarming across the Bug. The Red Army is making two main trusts on the Polish Capital—from the north-west of Brest Litovsk where they are fighting within eighty miles from Warsaw and from across the western Bug, west of Kovel, where masses of tanks and mobile infantry are pouring into the Polish plain.

The past 24 hours of heavy tank thrusts and dawn-to-dusk air pounding have forced an entrance for Marshal Rokossovsky's armies into the great natural corridor formed by the rivers Bug and Vistula. Their objective, Warsaw, lies at the north-western end of this corridor which is mostly flat country with an excellent network of roads for tanks.

The two bastions, Brest Litovsk any Lvov, are being left in the rear by Soviet columns. They will have to be finally dealt with soon, but as a preliminary the Russians are staging their partial encirclement threatening the garrisons with the grim fate of the German divisions now being systematically turned to pieces west of Brody.

NIEMEN CROSSED WEST OF VILNA

MOSCOW, July 22

South of Kovno, the pre-war capital of Lithuania, the Red Army has crossed the Niemen at fresh points due west of Vilna. The battle on the western bank of the river is now turning definitely against the Germans in spite of the continuous arrival of fresh troops from East Prussia.—Reuter.

NAZI CONVOY ATTACKED OFF HELIGOLAND

LONDON, July 22

To-day's R.A.F. 'communique' says: Coastal Command Beaufighters attacked a convoy of about forty vessels off Heligoland yesterday evening. Of four merchantmen torpedoed, two were left sinking, five escort vessels were left burning and most of the others were damaged by cannon and rocket projectile fire.

It is now known that a total of six German bombers were destroyed by coastal command aircraft off Brest yesterday afternoon, the 'communique' adds.—Reuter.

LOCAL GAINS IN ARNO VALLEY

American Patrols Within Four Miles Of Pisa

LONDON, July 22

Mediterranean Allied Force Advance Headquarters 'communique' to-day states:

Polish Troops of the Eighth Army have made advances of between two and three miles in the coastal sector and are now in contact with the enemy on a line covering the road from Senigallia.

British troops of the Eighth Army have made local gains in the Arno valley and in the hills north and north-west of Monte San Michele.

In the Fifth Army sector, American troops are consolidating their positions on the south bank of the Arno. Patrols have reached a point within four miles of Pisa.

Tactical aircraft yesterday continued their attacks against enemy communications in northern Italy and Yugoslavia, striking at rail lines and roads, motor transport, shipping and other targets.

Medium forces heavy bombers attacked military objectives in Czechoslovakia, while other formations hit railyards at Mestre in north-eastern Italy. Last night our bombers attacked targets at Pardubice in Czechoslovakia.

In these operations which were curtailed due to adverse weather, twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed and seventeen of ours are missing.

'Reuter' adds that Senigallia is about sixteen miles north of Ancona on the Adriatic coast road to Pesaro and between the rivers Cesano and Misa.—Reuter.

Nazi Order Of Day In Italy

The German controlled Stefani News Agency says that Marshal Kesselring has issued an Order of the Day instructing his troops to shoot hostages in areas where sabotage occurs and to burn houses from which attacks are made on German soldiers.—Reuter.

NATAL PROVINCIAL SELECT COMMITTEE ADJOURNS

PIETERMARITZBURG, July 21.

After sitting eight hours daily for five days the Natal Provincial Council Select Committee on the control of the Occupation Draft Ordinance adjourned today until August 8 when further evidence will be heard.

When the Committee adjourned, the case for the Natal Indian Congress was not completed. Advocate D. B. Molteno, M.P., who appeared for the Congress only completed the opening address lasting for about five hours.

When the Committee resumes, the evidence of Mr. A. I. Kajee, Leader of the Natal Indian Congress will be heard. Of various bodies which appeared before the Committee the Natal Indian Congress were the only supporters of the Ordinance.

Official record proceedings are so far over 600 typewritten and foolscap sheets comprising evidence legal submission and documents.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL BANK CONTRIBUTIONS

BRETTON WOODS, July 22

Reuter's Special Correspondent cables:—

The United States have agreed to subscribe 3.175 million dollars to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 425 million more than its share in the fund.

The United Kingdom will contribute 1.300 million dollars and Russia 900 million dollars—300 millions less than its share in the Fund.

Countries like the United States, Canada and China have agreed to raise their subscription to make up for the reduction in other quotas.

The list of subscriptions in millions of dollars includes the following: CHINA: 600; INDIA: 400; IRAN: 24; IRAQ: 6; PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH: 15; GRAND TOTAL: 8,800.—Reuter.

Sir Samuel Hoare Insulted At Madrid

LONDON, July 22.

The Diplomatic Circles here were shocked at the report from Madrid that the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, now the Viscount Templewood of Chelsea, was insulted at General Franco's garden party.

Sir Samuel walked out and the Embassy Staff and other British guests followed. It is believed that Sir Samuel considered himself insulted by the fact that the wife of the War Minister, General Asensio, appeared to prefer the company of the German Ambassador's wife to that of Lady Maud Hoare.

The British Ambassador was heard to remark "I won't sit beside a murderer" which was taken to refer to the recent kidnapping of an ex-Councillor of the German Embassy, Eberlein, from his house.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, July 22.—Mohan Bagan retained the championship of the First Division of the Calcutta Football League by defeating Mahomedan Sporting by a solitary goal.—A. P.

Without trained nurses... *the best doctors in the world are helpless... An ambulance drives in; a stretcher is lowered tenderly to the ground, and within a few minutes a wounded hero is comfortably in bed. India's medical services depend not only upon doctors, but also upon nurses. Their skill, their gentleness, patience and all-round ability contribute as much to the well-being of the wounded soldier as deft surgery and subtle drugs. More and more women are wanted for this all-important work.*

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Previous experience is not essential, as a short course of instruction is given before enrolment. Those with recognized nursing experience are eligible for direct enrolment—increments available for past experience. A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service. Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join the A.N.S. under special terms. For further details, write to the Lady Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of the area in which you live. If you have difficulty in finding her address, write to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

AAA 991

Britain Must Declare Immediately India's Independence

Without Mutual Trust Between England And India Gandhiji's Proposals Would Be Valueless

PANCHGANI, July 22.

"I am not afraid of the word 'Diarchy'. The arrangement proposed seems to me to be as natural as the present is unnatural. If Allied operations have to continue with India as the base, as they must, my proposal is that they are only feasible one consistent with immediate declaration of India's independence".

Thus observed Mahatma Gandhi in an exclusive interview to the "United Press" special representative when the latter sought elucidation from the Mahatma on the points raised by the British Press, specially the Delhi Correspondent of the London "Times" on Gandhiji's proposals that military control shall be in the hands of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

Discussing Gandhiji's offer on the above question the Correspondent remarked: "What is proposed in fact is a kind of diarchy in the military field which would be practicable only on the assumption that there is complete identity of aims and mutual trust, and past events have done nothing to create these".

Gandhiji added: "But I heartily agree that there must be mutual trust. If it cannot be established, my proposal is valueless. The winter of mutual distrust among the Boer and Briton was overnight turned into a summer of mutual trust after the sanguinary of Boer War. In our case, when the victory becomes a mutual interest, mutual trust follows as a matter of course".—United Press.

Mahatma To Leave For Sevagram

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

According to information received here Mahatma Gandhi proposes to leave for Sevagram in the first week of August.—A. P.

Prayers For Kasturba At Panchgani

PANCHGANI, July 22.

Prayers were offered and the whole "Gita" was recited this morning at "Dilkhush", Mahatma Gandhi's residence, in memory of Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi, to-day being the fifth monthly day of her death. In the evening, spinning will be done by Gandhiji and others.—United Press.

Scene At Evening Prayer

PANCHGANI, July 22

About ten young men, believed to be members of a militant Hindu organisation, created a scene at the conclusion of Mahatma Gandhi's public prayers this evening. They shouted anti-Pakistan and anti-Congress slogans before leaving the prayer hall.

To-day being the 22nd of the month—the day on which Kasturba Gandhi died five months ago—Mahatma Gandhi held special prayers in his cottage in the morning and spent considerable time in "sacrificial spinning" in the afternoon.

At 7 p.m. he arrived at the Zoroastrian Young Women's Education Home where he holds his evening prayers. The prayers over, a young man, stated to be a school master from Poona, stood up and asked Mahatma Gandhi if the many statements that had appeared in the press on the communal question, with which his name was associated had his authority

Mahatma Gandhi replied: "Yes, they are correct and authorised by me."

The young man then shouted that he wanted to protest against Mahatma Gandhi's views.

Mahatma Gandhi said that the prayer Hall was not the proper place to discuss the communal question and his views; whereupon some other members of the congregation raised anti-Pakistan and anti-Gandhi slogans.

Mr. Dinshaw Mehta, the Naturopath, who is a well-built athlete, tactfully managed to clear the demonstrators out without any incident. The latter, who carried batons, left shouting slogans, some of them waving black flags fastened on to their batons.

Mahatma Gandhi who was calmly seated on a bench all the while, left the hall a few minutes later, loudly cheered by the congregation.

He did not know that there were four armed Government detectives near him when the demonstrators raised their protest slogans.—A. P.

Sapru Hopes Commons Will Play Their Part

In a statement to the representative of the "Manchester Guardian", Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru expressed the hope that in the forthcoming debate on India, the House of Commons, a broad and far-sighted view would be taken. "In my opinion, it is no use raking up the past. We must look up to the future. I verily believe that Gandhiji has extended the hand of fellowship and made constructive suggestions, which pursued in proper spirit may bring a solution of the deadlock. To the Muslims he has made a most generous gesture in recognising the right of self-determination, on which British opinion has laid so much stress. That there is bound to be good deal of opposition in India need surprise none but at the time one need despair of a solution being found on the basis of that offer to the Muslims. Once that is accepted and the differences of the two communities are composed, there is no reason why a National Govrnment, not necessarily perfect in the constitutional details, could not be established at this juncture—Government in which a single party will have the upper hand but including the representatives of important interests and accepting the guidance in a collective manner of the Indian Prime Minister. Similarly there is no reason why constitutional forms of Government, with composite ministers should not be restored in the provinces, not governed under Section 93 with vaster powers in the hands of Governor than exercised by the predecessors in the past fifty years. The conduct of the war and military administration, according to Gandhiji will be in the hands of the British Government. A step taken in this direction will, in my opinion resuscitate. India's faith in England. We can live in the hope that some day, post-war India will become free to get self-government. Nor can we feel happy about big post-war reconstruction scheme being taken in hand when duly constituted people's representatives have the controlling voice.—O. P.

C. R. Formula Unacceptable To Sikhs

AMRITSAR, July 21.

The President of the Shromani Akali Dal, Punjab, an important Sikh organisation, has sent the following cable to Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India.

"Shromani Akali Dal representative organisation of Sikhs wishes to convey, that great martial Sikh community is strongly opposed to Rajagopalachari-Gandhi formula for communal settlement because it places large numbers of Sikhs under Pakistan."

The following telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi:

"Shromani Akali Dal as a representative organisation of Sikhs strongly protests against C. R.'s formula which is wholly unacceptable because it places large number of Sikhs under Pakistan and also violates the sacred pledge given by you and the Congress Session at Lahore to Sikhs.'

The Working Committee of the Shromani Akali Dal will meet in Lahore on August 2, to discuss the situation arising from the C. R. formula.

It is learned that the Dal has decided to launch a province-wide campaign against the Formula and is holding a series of dewans religious congregations to voice its protest against the proposal. The first dewan of the series will be held in Lahore on July 20.—A. P.

Chinese Red Chief Welcomes Gandhiji's Release

"Gandhiji has been released after two years because of illness. For the last two years, India has made the demand before the world that he should be released. We earnestly hope he will get well quickly."

Thus said Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communists, in a statement issued in Yenan (North-West China and capital of the Border Region) on July 7th.

"It is true that India's military position has improved—but if for the sake of Indian freedom, the Japs have to be pushed back and the fascists beaten, the people of India must be drawn whole-heartedly into the war and must be given arms.

"Let the release of Gandhiji start a new era for India. The deadlock in India must be broken and to do that, national unity must be forged inside India. We hope Gandhiji will rapidly recover his health and lead India along this path.

'It is also the duty of the British Government to release great anti-fascist leaders like Nehru and put an end to the deadlock. Two years of deadlock has not done anybody any good—on the contrary, it has given rise to increased helplessness. On no account must this deadlock be allowed to continue."

—From Allied Labour News.
New York.

Nationalist Christians Support C. R. Formula

BOMBAY, July 21.

The Executive Committee of the Nationalist Christian Party, Bombay, has issued a statement expressing happiness over Gandhiji's efforts for a communal settlement as evidenced by the proposals emanating from Mr. Rajagopalachari to Mr. Jinnah. The Committee feels that Gandhiji has gone to the farthest length in order to meet the Muslim League.

The Committee suggests that in any arrangement that the Congress may arrive at with the Muslim League and the British Government, the legitimate rights of smaller minorities should be properly safeguarded with the right to refer any matter in dispute to arbitration. The Committee requests and appeals to the Muslim League to take this opportunity of coming to an amicable settlement with the Congress at this crucial hour.

The Committee has carefully persued the correspondence that has passed between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy and officials and regrets very much that the Delhi-Whitehall Combine has decided to slam the door against an Indo-British settlement. The Committee is not a little surprised at the refusal by the Viceroy of an interview to Gandhiji when the latter was holding out the olive branch of Peace and Goodwill. The denial to the Mahatma permission to see Congress Working Committee members to enable them to consider the whole situation 'de novo' is understandable.—United Press.

"New Statesman And Nation's" Call To British Govt.

LONDON, July 20: The "New Statesman and Nation", commenting on the political developments in India, writes: "Details may call for scrutiny but the outstanding facts are:

First, Mr. Gandhi has met the central demand of the Muslim League and,

Secondly, he advises Indian co-operation during the war period under the Viceroy as 'A Constitutional Monarch' after the formation of a National Government.

To refuse to recognise that Mr. Gandhi has brought his rebellion to an end is as mean as it is unintelligent. This chance may not come to us again If we ignore it, we shall confirm Indians in their distrust of our good faith with the result that we may find them intractable when, at the end of the war, we are prepared to discuss a settlement. The time to seek their friendship is now."
—Reuter.

Govt. Move To Release Some Congress Prisoners?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 21

It is reliably learnt that Bombay Government has asked Collectors of Gujarat to inform whether they have got any objection in releasing unimportant Congress prisoners. It is also known that the Government is gathering names and details of sabotage prisoners. This is believed to be an All-India move as a result of the Conference of Governors recently held under the presidentship of H. E. the Viceroy, when, it is stated, the question of release of sabotage prisoners and the food problem were mainly discussed, and a list of sabotage prisoners was submitted.

"93 P.C. Hindus' Interests Ignored"

BOMBAY, July 21: In a telegram to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, requested for an investigation into the fact that Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Jaipur, had ordered that the entrants to the Civil Service of the State must know Urdu. The Mahasabha President urged the Maharaja to cancel such order which, he added, was issued for the convenience of seven per cent of the Muslims ignoring the interest of 93 per cent of the Hindus of the State.
—United Press.

CHICAGO, July 22.

Senator Harry Truman has been nominated as Democrat candidate for the United States Vice-Presidency.

A TRIBUTE FROM DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD

Dr. Rajendra Prasad visiting the workshop is shown round by Mr. Sunder Das, the Managing Director.

I was much pleased to be taken round and shown the workshop of the Indian Clock Manufacturing Company Limited at Jamshedpur. I saw various parts of a Clock being manufactured there and I am glad that we can now get a Swadeshi clock manufactured entirely in India. This enterprise deserves encouragement and I wish it all success. The clocks manufactured by the Company are as good in finish and appearance as those of any foreign make and their prices also compare favourably. I am glad that the Company is getting orders and I trust it will receive all the help and encouragement it deserves from the public.

Rajendra Prasad

Jamshedpur, 10th June, 1942

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One A/c Book in Exercise form is Lost in the tram between Dhobi Talao and Dadar anybody who has found it should return to Box No. 5578, and he will be given a suitable reward. 5578

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Wanted A pretty, educated and cultured girl for a B.Com. garg 21 year Bisa Agerwal bachelor belonging to a very respectable family of U. P. doing business. Family income over a lac annually, Hill station during summer. Apply Box No. 5546 "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted an experienced and qualified expert for a Fruit Products Company. Good prospects for right person. Foreign qualified preferred. Apply stating fully qualifications, past experience etc. Box No. 5547. "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted an experienced Representative for Central India. Apply stating qualification and past experiences to Indian Health Institute and Laboratory Ltd. 5/2, Beliaghata Main Road, Calcutta. 9612

Wanted an experienced fitter for Confectionary Department of a Sugar Factory in U. P. Apply with full particulars and terms expected to Box No. 9644. "Bombay Chronicle".

Sugar Technologist long experience foreign and Indian. Seeks responsible post on decent salary. Reply Box No. 5131. "Bombay Chronicle".

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Astounding Predictions through Astrology and Palmistry. Four questions one rupee. Send horoscope or handprints correspondence in English. Prof. Rao and Reddy "Sobha" Brodiepet, Guntur. 5549

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Barium Sulphide For Sale from Ready Stocks, 70-80 per cent. stuff Enquiries solicited. Excelsior Chemical Works, 6. Shivaji Road, Shahdara Mills, (Lahore). 9622

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THIS IS AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained for issuing further shares under Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving the consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

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Gentlemen,

I send herewith a remittance of Rs.....by M.O. (Draft) Cheque at the rate of.....Rs.....per share for .....Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each and/or..... 5 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each and admission fee Re. 1/- in the above Company and I request you to allot me the same Shares. I hereby agree to accept the same on any less number of shares that may be allotted to me subject to Memorandum and Article of Association of the Company.

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Full Name.....
Address.....
Occupation.....Date.....

N.B.—Existing Share-holders need not pay any admission Fee.

(9448)

NOTICE

CANDIDATES REQUIRED for the posts of Senior Artists in the Department of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Salary Rs. 250 p.m. Posts are temporary but are likely to last for the duration of war. Candidates selected will be on probation for a period of 6 months. Applicants should apply in person to Lt. C. H. G. Moorhouse on 24th and 25th July, 1944 at Bombay. He will be available on the following address:—

C/o ADARTS LIMITED,
12, Rampart Row,
Fort, Bombay.
(9643)

BOMBAY'S RAINFALL ABOVE NORMAL

The total rainfall recorded in the city upto July 19th is 48.27 inches i. e. 12.35 inches above normal.

The rainfall during 24 hours on the same day was 12.4 inches i.e. .94 inch below normal.

The maximum temperature on the 21st (yesterday) was 84.6 deg. and the minimum was 76.8 deg.

All-India Weather Chart

POONA, July 22.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight shours L.M.T. on July 19, 1944 :—

Allahabad 90 78 3.3,. BOMBAY 87 78 0.7, Calcutta 92 89 0.3, Cawnpore 94 78 0.9, Cuttack 81 75 0.5, Darjeeling 69 57 2.4, Delhi 87 78 1.08, Dehra Dun 88 73 1.1, Jacobabad 104 86 0, Karachi 87 80 T, Lahore 101 76 1.4 Lucknow 95 77 1.3, Madras 98 81 0, Nagpur 82 73 1.0, Patna 93 80 T, Peshawar 99 82 0, Shillong 75 64 1.6 Simla 73 60 0.—A. P.

Urdu As Common Language Of India

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 22

"It has always been my firm belief that Urdu is the common language of India. All existing differences on the problem of the common language of India are due to misunderstanding. I am not prepared to accept Urdu as belonging to any particular community. It is as much of the Hindus as it is of Muslims.'

Sir Tej Bohadur Sapru said this, presiding over the evening session of the All-India Urdu Congress, which opened here yesterday morning.

Continuing he said: Communities of India may be divided geographically, but its 'lingua franca,' art and literature cannot be divided. He hoped that all differences about the common language will eventually be settled, and Urdu will be given its right place as the 'lingua franca' of India.

Proceeding Sir Tej said that he had evinced keen interest in the Osmania University due to its medium of instruction and expressed the opinion that with the coming into existence of one or more Universities with Urdu as the medium of instructions, its vocabulary would be expanded.

In conclusion, Sir Tej said that that he always considered that Urdu should form the basis of Muslim unity.—Orient Press.

N. C. Mehta Joins J. K. Industries

LUCKNOW, July 22.

It is learnt that Mr. N. C. Mehta, former Sugar Controller to the Government of India retired from service from July 1 last, and joined the J. K. Groups at Cawnpore.—United Press.

Grain Purchasing Syndicate To Be Abolished

KARACHI, July 22

Following serious allegations of malpractices and corruption against the grain purchasing syndicate who are agents of the Government of Sind for the purchase of grains in the Province, Premier Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah during a cut motion debate in the Provincial Assembly announced Government's willingness to abolish the syndicate and to establish a Government Agency or some other body to carry on its work

The announcement was made after Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League had warned the Government that the votes of his supporters even on the Government side would be cast against Government if the latter did not announce its readiness to abolish the syndicate.

The announcement was received with cheers.—A P.

Cloth Control Order At Work

BOMBAY, Saturday: It is understood that during the week July 14 to 20, inspectors of the Provincial Textile Controller's office visited 54 godowns and 300 shops. Over 5,000 yards of pre-August cloth were sealed and 69 bales were found to be kept unopened in contravention of the cotton cloth and Yarn Control Order.—A. P.

Testing Quality Of Rationed Goods

The Hon. Secretary, the Communal Ration Stores Association writes:—"As a result of the correspondence between the Communal Ration Stores' Association and the Rationing Authorities the latter have now decided to make shortly necessary arrangements enabling the representative of the Retailers to test the quality and quantity of the rationed goods at the issuing godowns before taking delivery. The long standing grievance of the distributor will thus be removed."

"18 OUT OF 19 SAMPLES SOUND AND WHOLESOME"

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing) writes: "All the nineteen samples of different food grains taken from the various Government grain godowns on July 3, and tested by the Municipal Health Officer were found to be sound and wholesome. One sample required cleansing and this was done immediately, before release for distribution."

Savarkar's Telegram To Jaipur

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in a communication to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur asserts that he has written proof of orders that entrants to civil service must know Urdu, and requests His Highness to investigate and cancel any such order.—A. P.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BULLION. Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2 d. and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents. The local Forward Silver opened at Rs. 132/10 and improved to Rs. 133/6 on active covering but later reacted to Rs. 132/14 Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of Rs. 3. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 74/15 and declined to Rs. 74/13/6 but again improved to Rs 74/15. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 75/4.

Later on there was increased selling pressure on war news. Ready Silver Rs. 134/8. Forward Rs. 131/8. Ready Gold Rs. 75, Forward Rs. 74/11.

COTTON: The local Cotton Market opened to-day at Rs. 417/8 for September delivery and declined to Rs. 417 under scattered selling. At the decline, active short covering appeared and price improved to Rs. 419 July business was done at Rs. 408 and the market was steady.

Later on there was active buying on cheering war news and September advanced to Rs. 424/8. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C July 409-0-0
I. C. C. September 422-0-0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
Bombay, July 21.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close
July	407	407	407
September	415/8	414/4	415/8

COTTON TENDERS: On Friday 1,450 Bales were tendered against July making a total of 19,200 bales to date

COTTON PARITY: Indian Cotton September contract is 494 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tata Ordinary 425, Tata Deferred 2250, Indian Iron 40/4, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 34/6, Bombay Dyeing 1890, Central India 416/4, Century 885, Gokak 318/12. Kohinoor 626/4, Simplex 247, Andhra Vally 1897/8, Tata Hydro 205, Tata Power 1905, Associated Cement 233/8, Belapur 251/14, Bombay Burma (Old) 480.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET.
New York, July 21.

Opening losses sharply extended on hedges, liquidation, tired long's stopless orders, poor off-take, continued Allied successes on all fronts, a reported civil war in Germany and uprisings in occupied countries, together with the Japanese Cabinet changes greatly strengthening early peace ideas and beneficial rains in sections of the belt a contributing factor. Minor rallies on covering due to technical considerations met renewed general selling based principally on favourable war news and early peace views. The market closed weak.

October 21.03—30. December 20.78—36, January 20.75—35. March 20.58—38, May 20.44—37. July 20.28—36 October highest 21.31—02, (10-04 a.m.), lowest 21.03—30, (2-57 p.m.) Middling Spot 21.82—30.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.
October 21.12. December 20.91, January 20.74.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
October 21.05—33. December 20.80—35. January 20.69—39. Middling Spot 21.00—30.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 21.
Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2.

LONDON GOLD.
London Gold Fine per oz. £8/8/0.

BHUJ, July 21: To-day Hundi Corries 300/4.

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Harwood League Championship For Embarkation H. Q.

By J. C. MAITRA

At long last the First Division of the Harwood League has come to an end. It took nearly two months and a half to complete and that too only one-half of it. It must be remembered that in a League each team plays the others twice so that they may have plenty of practice for the big national and inter-national contests. This is not possible in Bombay owing to the very small number of football grounds available in the city. Most of the grounds are reserved for cricket and the votaries of this game would not permit anybody to use their sacred pitches for any other game, especially of the manly type of soccer, lest they should be damaged or spoilt!

There is also another difficulty and that is from the financial point of view. Unlike Calcutta the number of soccer supporters is small in Bombay. If matches are played at two or three places simultaneously and within a small radius, the attention of the public will be divided and thereby the gate receipts will suffer. The W.I.F.A. cannot afford it at present When the popularity of the game rises to the desired extent, if will be possible to stage three or four matches per day, say at the Cooperage the Brabourne Stadium and the B.P.H.A. ground,—just as they do in Calcutta. Then we may have the full League too. Until then I suggest that the I.F.L. may be allowed to run a League Tournament for Indian teams only. This is very necessary for the advancement of Indian football in Bombay.

CONSISTENCY THEIR VIRTUE.

The Embarkation Head Quarters, who were known as the Base Sub-Area in the previous years, won the Championship for the first time dethroning the W.I.A.A. Staff who held this title for the last two years. Evidently their change of the old name has proved lucky. All the same they were deserving winners. They are by no means a brilliant side—with few stars in their combination. But they are a consistently hardworking lot. Towle at the pivot, Delaney at full back and Beswick in the forward line outstanding in their ranks. Barring a solitary defeat from the Royal Air Force, they won all their ten engagements which speaks volumes of their solidarity in defence and consistency in attack.

The "Bombay Chronicle" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

W.I.A.A.'S RECOVERY.

The W.I.A.A. may well be satisfied with the second position at the Table. There was a time it was feared that the Champions would be nearer the bottom than its top. Their combination was badly broken up by the transfer of several of their prominent players to the newly-formed South Indian Club. However, they managed to pull through in the end. This was possible mainly due to the fact that they were able to regain some of their old players and enlist a few new ones from other clubs. Two defeats at the hands of the Embarkation and the R.A.F. and a draw with the G.I.P. stand in the debit side of their account. But their later successes give promise of a better show in the coming weeks. Their chief weakness lies in their pivot. If they can find one better than Mohideen they will be hard to beat, especially with Rathnam back in their deep defence. I have no doubt that Parab with a little training can be a first rate winger and that is the proper place for a player of his size.

AIRMEN FADED AWAY.

The Royal Air Force, who are the holders of the Rovers Cup had given promise of a brilliant career this season. But the transfer of several of their 'stars' from Bombay so weakened them that they succumbed to the newly promoted Tata Sports Club and drew with the resurrected Young Goans. Sad blows, indeed, to a side which boasted of several reputed professional players of Britain! Ivor Powell, their Captain and right half, stands head and shoulders over his fellows. Whether in attack or defence he always lends a helpful hand to his comrades, being present as it were, everywhere, though sometimes I have felt his methods are somewhat questionable. Keddie, on the other hand, cleverly bars the way to his citadel—rarely making a mistake in his clearances. In the forward line, George Curtis ever caught the eye creating opening for his colleagues. Had he the aid of a sure marksman, the R A. F. would have gathered cart-loads of goals. Frequent changes in their make-up and inconsistency in play deprived the Airmen of honours which were their due.

SOME TIPS TO TATAS

For a team which was promoted to the First Division only this season the Tatas have fared very well by finishing fourth in the table. But they might have done better still if they had not disturbed their combination frequently by changing players indiscriminately. There was a time the Cooperage-goers felt that they might even reach the top of the ladder—particularly after their brilliant success against the R.A.F. All hopes were however gradually dispelled and the confidence melted away in the end. The Tatas must remember that team-work is of far greater importance than individual play. Therefore perfect understanding between all the players is of the utmost value. To achieve this same players should be fielded as often as possible. Then it must be hammered into the head of each player that he has other mates to help him. So he should not be selfish. Even full-backs, Mandon and Papen, were seen to indulge in dodging and dribbling now and then. Javeniano should be made to forget that he has done his duty after taking a shot or two at the opponents' goal. As a centre-forward he should be constantly planning for invasions and looking for an opening to score. Above all, they must put on boots to a man on a wet day. On such a day it is criminal to leave out booted players from the team in favour of even barefooted stars.

A PROMISE UNFULFILLED

Although the South Indians had gone down to the Tatas in the Nadkarni Cup final, they were expected to consolidate their ranks in such a way that they would make short work of most of their rivals and claim the League Championship at their first bidding. Ill-luck and disintegration, however, dogged their footsteps and the rosy picture that they had outlined at the beginning of their career was left unfinished. In fact the process of migration is still in progress and I do not know where it will land them. In this connection I think the W.I.F.A. would do well to make a rule that they would not permit any transfer of First Division players, except under exceptional circumstances, after the League has commenced. Unless and until this is done, no civilian club will have a stability and it will be almost impossible for them to build up a strong and solid team.

ROYAL NAVY STANDS FOURTH

I am sorry to have overlooked the Royal Navy so far. Although they are on a par with the Tatas and the South Indians in regard to the collection of points, viz. 13, they have a slightly better goal-average. They must thank their custodian, Bottomley for this. But for his magnificent goal-keeping the Navy would have many more than 14 goals notched against them. Garroway their left back, and Downham left-winger, contributed not a little to their successes.

The City Police, the runners-up of last two years, cut a sorry figure indeed in the first half of the League, losing five games at a stretch. But with the outbreak of the monsoon they came into their own and reeled off five winners in a row, the side turning in their favour with a draw with the Muslims. We may now expect the 'Coppers' to unload 'em" at the Cooperage during the ensuing weeks!

PITIABLE PLIGHT OF LAST FOUR

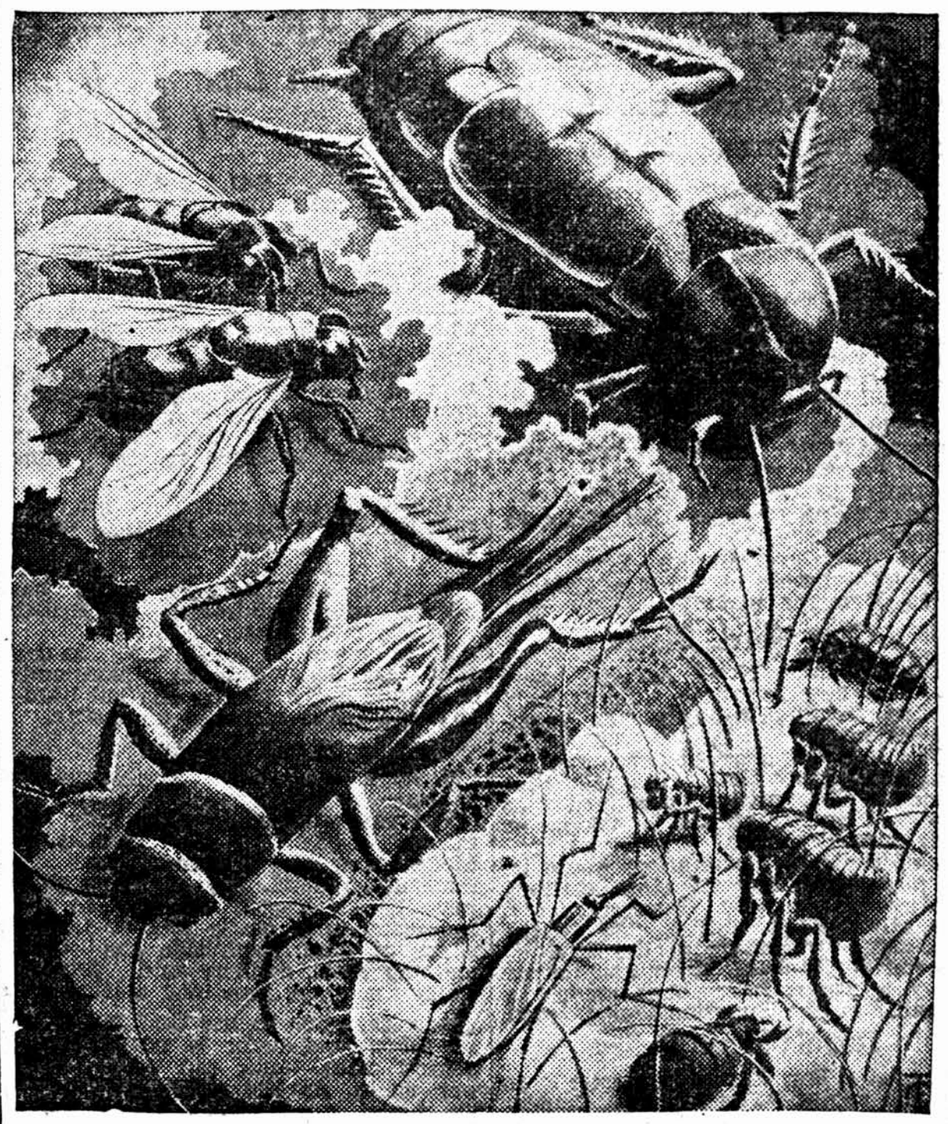
About the remaining four teams, the less said the better. The Combined Ops, who were said to have a very strong side belied all expectations. In the end, they caused a good deal of heart-burning by fielding a contingent of professionals, including Langton, against the South Indians, to beat them which incidentally robbed them of the second place and broke them up finally. Perhaps this would not have happened if the same players had turned out against the W.I.A.A. as well.

The G.I.P. Railway, the B.E.S.T. and the Muslims suffered from the loss of several of their star players. In consequence their plight was almost pitiable. The last named became the Wooden Spoonists. Unless they are able to augment their strength somehow, it would be better to let them all go back to the second Division next season.

THE FINAL TABLE

Embarkation Hq.	11	10	0	1	29	9	20
W.I.A.A. Staff	11	8	1	2	34	10	17
Royal Air Force	11	7	2	2	34	11	16
Royal Navy	11	6	1	4	23	14	13
Tata S. C.	11	6	1	4	15	10	13
South Indians	11	6	1	4	16	14	13
City Police	11	5	1	5	17	14	11
Young Goans	11	4	2	5	14	20	10
Combined Ops.	11	2	2	7	20	27	6
G.I.P. Railway	11	2	1	8	9	35	5
B.E.S.T.	11	2	1	8	9	35	5
Muslims	11	1	1	9	3	24	3

"Big Fleas have Little Fleas....



.... upon their backs to bite 'em, and little fleas have lesser fleas, and so *ad infinitum*." The significance of this jingle should need no emphasis in war-time. Man is the recognised meat of blood-suckers like fleas, bugs, lice and mosquitoes, and his property and the crumbs that fall from his table feed an army of insect pests like houseflies, crickets, cockroaches and clothes moths. We are prone to dismiss them too lightly, especially at present. History shows plainly how parasitic insects have, for example, by spreading typhus and plague from rat to human being, caused death-rolls higher than the deadliest weapon of man's devising. We owe an immunity from such insect-borne diseases to cleanly habits, and the unremitting vigilance of health authorities, backed by the research of scientists and the products of chemical industry. Research has unravelled the mysteries of infection and the complex life histories of pests and parasites; the chemist has provided an extensive armoury of dusts, sprays, fumigants and disinfectants with which to attack them, either directly or by assisting man to keep his house, clothes and person clean and wholesome. War has intensified old problems and created new ones. Evacuation, congested camps, the dispersal of foodstuffs in store and warehouse, have all given pests better opportunities of contact and scattered them over wide areas. Air traffic has increased the danger of new pests and diseases. The health services are on their toes to protect the community. At their back the chemical industry is constantly at work to maintain the output of essential insecticides and to discover new ones in order to uphold the nation's immunity from insect-borne disease.

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NEW JAPANESE CABINET

LONDON, July 22.

The Domei Japanese News Agency to-day announced the new Japanese Cabinet as follows:—

PRIME MINISTER: Gen. Kuniaki Koiso.

NAVY MINISTER: Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND GREATER EAST ASIATIC AFFAIRS: Mamoru Shigemitsu.

WAR: Field-Marshal Gen. Sugiyama.

HOME AFFAIRS: Shigeo Odachi.

FINANCE: Sotaro Ishiwata

MUNITIONS: Ginjiro Fujiwara.

TRANSPORT: Yonezo Maeda.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE: Toshiro Shimada.

JUSTICE: Hiromasa Matsuzaka.

EDUCATION: Harishige Ninomiva.

WELFARE: Histada Hirose

MINISTER OF STATE: Chuji Machida. Hideo Kodama and Taketora Ogata.

Gen. Koiso and Admiral Yonai submitted the names of the New Cabinet to the Emperor to-day.

New Govt. Meets

The Japanese News Agency says that the new Japanese Cabinet held its first meeting to-day at the Imperial Palace.

The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said today that the fact that Mamoru Shigemitshu remained as Foreign Minister should be taken as clear indication that the foreign policy of the New Government would be one of strengthening the close relations between Japan and Germany and her other Allies with a view to the successful prosecution of the war.

Admiral Naokuni Naomura. former Navy Minister. has been made a member of the Supreme War Council.

Double-Faced Policy

Reuter's Far Eastern observer in London cables:—The Japanese Cabinet accords exactly with what has always been predicted by those who know Japan best, namely, that when Japan realises the game is up a putatively liberal Cabinet will emerge to declare that militarism is dead and try to secure as much of Japan's illgotten gains as possible by a negotiated peace.

The choice of General Koiso as Premier and Admiral Yonai as Navy Minisetr reveals the primary and ulterior purposes of the Japanese Imperial General Staff which really rules Japan. General Kuiso, Pugnacious "Tiger of Korea", will first try by renewed offensives to bolster up Japan's tottering defences and hold on in the hope that the British and American peoples may grow sick of war and agree to a peace favourable to Japan.

If that fails the Imperial General Staff can fall back on Admiral Yonai. As keen a man as any on Japanese glory of aggrandisement, he is a realist who understands the world far better than the mad imperialists of the "young officer" class. He was opposed to the alliance with Germany in 1939 and, though he could not stop the alliance being formed in 1940, he was always against Japan entering the war. During his brief Premiership in 1940 he was more amenable to protests by America and Great Britain than other Premiers.

It is noticeable that the General Staff put him out of the Premiership in 1940 after the fall of France had enabled them to seize French Indo-China and go ahead with the dream of world conquest much sooner than expected.

It is also noteworthy that Shigemitsu, a former Ambassador in London, the ablest member of Japan's diplomatic body and always reputed to be a convinced liberal, remains Foreign Minister. His appointment a year or so ago was widely regarded as a long term preparation for a policy which any moment now may become a question of instant importance—negotiated peace by a pretendedly Liberal Junta while the militarists move into the background to prepare for the next spring.

Tojo Put On Reserve List

The Tokio radio announced today that the former Premier, General Tojo has been put on the reserve list.—Reuter.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK IN NORMANDY REPULSED

S.H.A.E.F. Announces Only Activity Along Whole Front In Last 12 Hours Has Been Withdrawal Of British From Esquay

S.H.A.E.F., July 22

The Germans have managed to make several small counter-attacks on both the east and west sectors of the Normandy front in spite of almost continuous rain for forty-eight hours. The attacks were repulsed without loss of any ground. Fourteen German tanks were destroyed.

In the last six days 11,431 planes bombed over 100 targets in Germany dropping 16,000 tons of bombs for the loss of 226 planes. Over 272 German planes were destroyed in the same period.

United States patrols have been across the Periers-Saint Lo Road which is now in No-Man's-Land.

The only activity along the whole front in the last twelve hours has been the withdrawal of British troops from Esquay.

It is stated at S.H.A.E.F. to-day that very heavy rain in Normandy has made movement on any but hard-surfaced roads virtually impossible.

RAIN STOPS

Reuter's special correspondent cables:—

The rain stopped in Normandy at midday to-day. For the armies of Montgomery and Rommel that is momentous news. For 48 hours they have been bogged down in the "gorgeous tank battle field" turned a sea of mud. Each side has been massing men, artillery and armour while the front remained static.

Ndw the time to use that might in an all-out onslaught is near as the ground dries, tanks can grind forwar again. As the skies clear the air forces can strike. When the breakthrough began Rommel successfully withdrew all his armour behind his line. Now that is massed for the biggest and presumably the best co-ordinated counter-attack of the whole Normandy campaign.

The big question now is who will strike first? Both sides have tremendous strength. TTe Germans have five and a half divisions massed along a seventeen and a half mile bulge south and east of Caen. Since the seven-mile stretch from Troarn to the sea is presumably lightly held, this means that men and amour are packed into the front on a scale of one division to two and a half miles, a density seldom equalled even in the last war.

It is not so much mud as rain that has held up General Montgomery's armour. Tank periscopes do not have windscreen wipers and when they are blurred with rain the crew inside are effectively blinded. And should a tank Commander stick his head out of the turret to get bearings, he is an immediate target for German snipers who infest the battlefield. So far it is the infantry who have done most of the fighting on both sides.

Generarl Eisenhower's "communique" today stated: "Nothing to report."

GERMAN ADMISSIONS

BERLIN:—Today's German "communique" said: "In Normandy the enemy yesterday carried out strong attacks east and south of Caen in the course of which he was able to break into our main line at some points."

In Italy the enemy was able to make slight gains of grorund on the extreme left wing.

Northwest of Lvov the Soviets made further gains of ground. Between Breast-Litovsk and Grodno the enemy was able to make a further advance at some points.

The "communique" said American bombers coming from west and south yesterday damaged Munich, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Schweinfurt. Reuter.

NAZI ANSWER TO EDEN'S CHARGE

LONDON, July 22

The German radio to-day said that in March this year large numbers of British war prisoners escaped from German camps. During a roundup which was "completely successful" the radio said that certain action "prepared in contact with elements abroad" had been foiled. During recapture by German security forces "at attempts to resist or escape" a number of prisoners were killed. The German Government through Switzerland informed the British Government of the events and promised a conclusive report.

The radio added: "In the meantime the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, did not hesitate to make in the House of Commons the unheard of allegation that prisoners had been murdered in Germany." In a Note handed to the British Governmfnt through Switzerland this "unqualified" suggestion by the British Foreign Secretary was repudiated.

The statement added: "In view of the unheard of demeanour on the part of the British Foreign Secretary, the German Government refused to make any further communication regarding the matter"—Reuter.

500 BOMBERS RAID PLOESTI

LONDON, July 22

Allied Headquarters in Italy announced to-day that more than 500 heavy bombers to-day made the eleventh raid on the Ploesti oil installations. The raid was carried out by the Fifteenth American Air Force from Italy.—Reuter.

"Resist Hitler" Call To German Army

(Continued from Page 5.)

these Stauffenbergs are here in their thousands.

If there were not thousands of them I would not be able to stand here, to-day, and speak of the days Herr Hitler, when you were able to snatch isolated officers from our ranks to murder them singly and in a cowardly manner.

Hitler's Days Gone

These days have passed once and for all, Herr Hitler. My comrades, the dies are cast. Every officer must now speak up and say which side he takes. There can be no compromise, no hesitation.

Whoever now takes his stand on the side of the lost rabble, the Nazi, has once and for all cut himself adrift from us. For such a one there is no return. Those who side with us must be conscious of the weight of our responsibility.

My comrades, the German officers with us are officers who have kept their uniforms clean and for whom honour and duty have remained fixed principles. These are our men. And I call, to-day, on those officers who have not yet established contact with us wherever they are stationed at the front or in reserve, no longer to obey the orders of Hitler and his henchmen.

Every officer to-day has the duty to offer armed resistance to the Gestapo. Every officer who has the confidence of the good faith of his men must immediately place his unit in a state of alert. He must not execute any other orders but those of the resistance movement.

All commanders have the duty to arrest every officer and every soldier whose reliability is doubtful.

All Nazi Government reports on the alleged collapse of the resistance movement are lies. The Resistance continues

German officers, live up to the greatness of this hour. Germany is at stake. Every German officer incurs a slight by joining forces with the regime which demands from German officers that they shoot civilians. women and children, in occupied territories and wants to force us officers to sacrifice the life of our men. We shall exterminate this regime. No sacrifice shall be too great for us to achieve this aim.

We have learnt to stand together and shall hold just as closely together now that the fatherland must be freed from the Nazi terror The death of our brother officers whom you, Herr Hitler, have murdered will not hold us back."

The announcer was using the same wavelength as that on which a speaker describing himself as a German officer was heard early yesterday morning calling on his fellow officers to join the revolt against Nazi regime.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN GUAM

Jap Report Of American Landings

LONDON, July 22.

The Japanese News Agency reported to-day that fierce fighting followed the American landing in Guam Island. It added that about 150 United States tanks had been landed. One landing was on the north-western coast of the Island followed by another on the western side.

A Japanese Imperial Headquarters "communique" issued this morning said: "on the morning of July 21 about two divisions of enemy forces started landing operations in Guam (Omiyajima) in the area facing Akashi Bay and Showa by the western side of the Island. Our garrison units intercepted the enemy and fighting is now going on".—Reuter

Progress Down Tiddim Road Slow

"A. P. I." special correspondent at Kandy, wires:—

A Fourteenth Army advance party has reached milestone thirty on the Tiddim Road. They are now at the base of hills, but the patrols are not making contact with the Japanese Sappers are swiftly repairing demolished bridges, but progress is still slow.

The "communique" refers to the shelling of the Palel Road where Japs are nearer than on the bridges bordering the Palel-Tamu Road, but it does not indicate a change in the somewhat static situation in this area.

SEAC Communique

Following is today's SEAC communique

"NORTH BURMA. Chindits in the hills seven miles northwest of Maungui (southwest of Mogaung) captured the villages of Ngusharawng and Uugan and a strategic track junction nearby. They inflicted casualties and seized equipment and ammunition.

"In the Myitkyina area our troops made slight gains in the southwest along the airport road, and also advanced in the south.

"MANIPUR HILLS: No major change has occurred in the last twentyfour hours.

"Progress down the Tiddim Road is still slow, though swift repairs are being completed to the many bridges demolished by the retreating Japanese

"Resistance to our pressure down the Palel-Tamu road has hardened. Palel airstrip was shelled yesterday morning, and the enemy has established a block on the road, eight miles east of Palel.

"A small rearguard force is contesting our advance at Moinom, 22 miles northeast of Palel, near the track leading to the Kabaw valley.

"AIR: Heavy and widespread rain curtailed activity. On 21st July RAF fighters and fighter-bombers attacked positions, a bridge and rivercraft in the Ukhrul, Palel and Chindwin River areas.

"One Allied airrcraft is missing.—A. P.

MORE DESTITUTES DIE IN HOSPITALS

CALCUTTA, July 22

Twelve sick-destitutes died in Calcutta hospitals during the last two days and there were thirty new admission.—A. P.

New Gold Mine In India

BOMBAY, July 22

One more gold mine is now adding to the bullion wealth of India. The South Kolar gold-mine discovered originally a century ago, had been given up as barren after more than one attempt at exploitation.

Fresh attempts, initiated by an enterprising firm in 1942 have proved a commercial success, and this mine is now a sizable source of gold. Situated in the Chittor District, bordering on the famous Kolar Field, the South Kolar, it is pointed out will in due course be able to equal the famous Kolar Gold Fields in respect of output.—A. P.

MADRAS, July 22: The Madras Municipal Corporation propose to present a civic address shortly to Dr. R. M. Alagappa Chettiar, as a maak of appreciation for his various public munificent acts. He has recently contributed Rs. 1,00,000 each to the Madras University and Seva Sadan in addition to his previous donations to the institutions.

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DR. JHA'S CONCEPTION OF FEMALE-EDUCATION—MUSIC AND ART INCLUDED IN CURRICULUM—ART AS A VOCATION FOR WOMEN—MANIPUR DANSEUSES OPPOSE INCOME-TAX—NOEL COWARD AND CLARE SHERIDAN—THEATRE IN BRITAIN AND INDIA

The Convocation address delivered by Dr. Amarnath Jha to the N. D. T. Indian Women's University on July 8 was in a striking contrast to the doctrinaire's pedantic discourse on the philosophy of education. It was an exposition of the views of one who is an educationist of deep thought and experience. Obviously Dr. Jha is an advocate of equality and freedom to women and of high and specialised education for them He took the realistic view of the situation, when he stressed preparation for domestic and vocational or specialised careers as the goals of female education. Whether general education should be uniform for boys and girls is a question which is still agitating the minds of some of the sceptics and experimentalists.

Art For Women

But Dr. Jha gave a straight reply to the question when he observed that a special course of education for women distinct from that for men should be prescribed in view of the domestic work being a likely occupation of most of them. While discussing his view-point about the subjects which would be suitable to the temperament and needs of women, he asserted that some of them would be of value to all women irrespective of their future careers; and the subjects he considered to be essential to them included music and painting. An educationist of Dr. Jha's calibre and standing is not expected to miss art as a subject of educational values to women.

Initiation into appreciation of art should be an integral part of the educational ground-work for women in order to guide their artistic propensity in the right channels. Art is a vital interest of human life and is implicit in the concept of home. It flows in and fuses with the currents of life if it is installed in home. Home presents a gloomy spectacle if its environments are inartistic. Life degenerates into a vegetative and also vulgarised function if woman is aesthetically inert and irresponsive and keeps it away from the ennobling influence of beauty. Conversely speaking, beauty recedes from home and, therefore, from life if education for women is divested of art.

Life in modern India is divorced from art because the educational system for both women and men is divested of art. Appalling illiteracy is the main cause of the aesthetic torpidity of the average woman. The immediate need of the womanhood of this country is, therefore, the liquidation of illiteracy by introducing an educational system in which art is included as a compulsory subject. The domestic science is likely to outweigh other subjects; but the traditions of Indian life demand equal emphasis on art and domestic science. The aethetically alert women will create artistic environments at home, will import and implant beauty in life and will indirectly contribute to the economic prosperity of the country.

Selected By Laymen

Some of the institutions of female education will claim themselves as exceptions to the sweeping charge that the educational system in its application to girls does not embrace art. Their claim should be conceded, but not without reservations. They have to answer two questions. Have they fixed any standards of art? Have they laid adequate emphasis on the art-traditions of India? The replies will probably shake off the consolation which they have derived from their endeavours to assign some place to art in the curriculum framed by them.

Thorough ground-work for women in art demands teachers who are able exponents of Indian arts, who are progressive in their outlook and are "creative" and not "imitative" artists. The present situation is not encouraging. The appointments of artists and musicians as teachers and examiners for the institutions of female education are made by the executive bodies which consist of laymen; and instances are not unknown in which the choice has fallen upon teachers and examiners who are mediocrities and even imitative artists but being clever propagandists are able to capture the positions to which they are not competent to do justice.

There are educated women who are known to be interested in art and music. Some of them are the leaders of feminism; but they are not heard of to have ever protested, through their organisations, against the plenitude of the film and so-called light music on the radio. They have not expressed their resentment at the vulgarisation of the classical dance of India by the race of the modernists and have not revolted at the murder of Indian arts and classical dramas on the screen. Exceptions will be found in the case of a few educated women who have asserted themselves as art-minded but they, being in their individual capacity, do not alter the general state of affairs.

Some of the educated women who have installed art in their homes have rendered a poor account of their sense of discrimination by selecting the mural decorators of a wrong type and by converting their drawing rooms into warehouses of antiques—the works of art which have no connection with their life. One of the characteristics of women who are educated and who have received some grounding in art should be true art-consciousness and not dilettantish attitude.

Artificiality, hypocrisy and superficiality which are regarded by some young and fashionable ladies with pretensions to art as the characteristics of educated and cultured life are the evils of the western materialistic civilisation and not attributes of art. Such artistic manners, dilettantish attitude and aesthetic torpidity which form the three facets of the feminine world are the barriers against art approaching home and these barriers should be soon exploded with strong dynamites. One of such dynamites is a sound and country-wide system of female education with due emphasis on art. It is urgently needed to eradicate the evils resulting from the current system of education which is divested of the aesthetic element and is moreover extremely restricted in its approach to the country.

As A Vocation

Dr. Jha, besides affirming the educational values of art and music among other subjects to women, referred to the new degree for them which is under contemplation of the University of Allahabad. The degree is calculated to satisfy the need of a specialised course suitable for girls. The syllabus will include subjects like principles of art and design, textiles, household furnishing and decoration, music and painting and will aim at preparing women for employment in schools and for other vocations. Other universities and authorised institutions of female education ought to draw inspiration from Allahabad and formulate, on similar lines, schemes of specialised female education with a vocational bias.

Art as a vocation for women ought to appeal to those who have hitherto allocated women within the folds of teaching and medical practice only. Dr. Jha was not vague in his statement. He actually specified the professions which are not opened to women and which include house-decoration and furnishing, dance-teachership, textile-designing, management of theatres and civic architecture. Women are, by temperament, better suited for such vocations. They will be able to bring art within homes and to play no small a role in social economy if civic architecture, textile-designing and house-decoration are left open to them. They will also make capable teachers of music and dance.

Dancers On Strike

Manipur, as a centre of a traditional school of Indian dance, has figured for the first time in the news since the Japanese crossed the Indian frontier. The danseuses of Manipur are reported to have made money during the times of the war, but they have now gone on strike as a protest against the demand made by the state for the collection of the income tax. The issue raised by them has two aspects—legal and artistic—which merit patient consideration by the authorities of the state.

From the legal point of view art, which is admittedly commercialised, cannot claim itself as an exception to other professions and as such cannot expect exemption from the levy of the income tax. But there is another side of the issue. Art, if it is exploited by the state as a source of revenue, ought to be allotted for its perpetuation and progress a portion of what it yield to the Treasury. In India every indigenous art has been driven to such straights that the maximum state-patronage is needed to ensure its survival; and the state-patronage includes exemption from the levy of taxes or liberal concessions.

Two Opposites

"I haven't a great feeling about politics. I hear he is indisposed" was the reply given by Mr. Noel Coward—the British playwright and actor, at a press conference held at Calcutta on July 3, to a question whether he would see Mahatma Gandhi. The reply was manifestly elusive, but it sounded strange when it came from an artist. Gandhiji's life has various facets besides the political for which he is held in high esteem even by his critics and opponents. It is surprising that Mr. Noel Coward—an artist who would like to see the Indian film studios, should shun the opportunity for the character-study of Gandhiji who is at present the most outstanding personality in the world.

But Miss Clare Sheridan—"the well known sculptress and the British Premier's niece is direct the opposite of Mr. Noel Coward. Her life's ambition, which according to the news flashed by the "Vande Mataram" a Gujarati daily in its issue of July 14 is expressed in her article in the "New Vision"—a quarterly journal, is to be fortunate to get the opportunity to model a statue of Mahatma Gandhi and to see it installed in the compound of the India Office in London.

To Miss Sheridan Gandhiji and politics are not synonymous. She is eager to execute the statue of Gandhiji because she reveres him as a superior personality. Mr. Noel Coward would not meet him because he has no great feelings about politics. Miss Sheridan visualises a future which may not materialise. The installation of Gandhiji's statue in the compound of the India Office might remain a pleasant dream to her, but the installation of the statues of Collectors and Police Commissioners in India is likely to continue to be a concrete reality.

There And Here

The whole of England, said Mr. Noel Coward at the same press conference, has become more theatre-minded. The E.N.S.A.—the Entertainment National Service Association—which has its headquarters at Drury Lane in the theatreland of London, has secured the co-operation of some of the leading actors and actresses and has undertaken, with success, the task of entertaining soldiers, sailors, airmen and war workers wherever they be. The C.E.M.A.—the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts—which is now financed by the British Board of Education, is providing entertainments to the workers in the factories. It is evident that the driving force behind the war-time art-movement in Britain is liberal state patronage.

The war has intensified the interest of the British public in drama and has, thereby, given a strong impetus to the development of the latter. The talkie has not killed the theatre in Britain. It has certainly routed the same in India. But who is going to investigate into the causes of the retrogression of India's theatrical art? The State which ought to do so, has so far remained supremely apathetic to the necessity of taking steps to instill new life in the theatre and other arts that are sliding in the background. Requisitioning of the services of Indian artists irrespective of their merits is no patronage to Indian arts. Britain needs art during the times of peace as well as the war. India has to face the famine of art all the times.

My dear Sisters and Brothers

We rejoice that our President Shri B. G. Kher has been released from gaol, and is with us again. We are happy that his health is quite all-right. His very presence in our midst is a great encouragement and inspiration to us. And we are sure, under his guidance, we shall be able to do much more for the children's cause than we have been able to achieve so far.

When I went to see him on the day of his release, Shri Kher began to enquire about our work—so much interested he feels in our Association. He told me that he kept in touch with our activities by going through this "Corner" and the "Pushpa" regularly, for he received them in the gaol. Still he wanted a consolidated report of the work for the last two years. This was given to him and matters were discussed. I shall be able to tell you his views and what he has to advise us next week when a report of his talk at the meeting of the workers and sympathisers of the Balkan-ji-Bari will be given.

* * *

Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, presided recently at the anniversary function of the Fort Women's Association. What she said in her presidential speech is worth consideration and following. Extolling the ancient culture of our motherland India with all its attributes, she said: "In order that the modern women do not lag behind the marching times of this age, certain radical changes are of the utmost importance in our old and orthodox life."

"It is now high time", said Shrimati Sarlaben, "that we gave full scope to the natural growth of the latent powers and abilities of the women by imparting to them proper education in subjects such as first aid, midwifery, child psychology, hygiene, gardening and social sciences in place of the present westernised education which has in a way played great mischief in this country and which also leads to a number of undesirable evils." If that much were done, she remarked, our women should have a bright future.

Shri B. G. Kher, President, Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.

* * *

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Vice-Chairman, Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, and Mr. Devdas Gandhi, during their recent visit to Karachi, attended a Balkan-ji-Bari Children's gathering there, and addressed the boys and girls, who gave a short programme of dances and songs on the occasion. Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani, President, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari introduced the honoured guests to the Members and Workers of the Association.

* * *

The July 1944 issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" is ready. It has been published in a pigmy size of 12 pages only, owing to the recent Paper Control (Economy) order, 1944 It contains a number of good articles, specially contributed by young writers this times, and is full of interesting pictures. The whole issue, to recompensate, has been printed in two colours. Those who are not its permanent subscribers may get its copies by sending three annas stamps for each to the Manager, "Pushpa", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

All Good Wishes from
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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

The A. I. R. has not yet been able to prove that its initials stand for All-India Radio and not for Anti-Indian Radio.

Last week the Bombay station put over its usual "Answering You" feature.

The important thing about this programme was that not a single Indian participated in it.

The team which was 'starred' in the programme consisted of:—

Mr. H. R. Stimson (acting as Question Master)

Mr. Stuart Gelder,

Dr. H. J. Taylor, and

Mr. Walter Kaufman.

Mr. Stimson, Assistant Editor on the staff of a local Anglo-Indian daily, seems to be regarded as the final authority on Indian matters.

As for the rest of the team, Mr. Gelder is much in the news (but instead of being asked to say something about his scoop interview with Gandhiji he was made to speak about China), Mr. Walter Kaufman, a European musician, is an employee of the A.I.R., and Dr. H. J. Taylor is completely unknown to us.

We wonder what would be the reaction in Britain if the B. B. C. entrusted its 'Brain Trust' to a Chinese journalist an American doctor, an Indian sitar-player and a Russian author?

But then the British Broadcasting Corporation is at least BRITISH. The All-India Radio has been accused of many things, but no one has yet accused it of being INDIAN!

★

Memo To Controller Of Broadcasting

Talking about the A. I. R. . . .

I have received the following letter from a valued correspondent (who wishes to remain anonymous) who is a brilliant writer both in English and Marathi, and who listens-in daily to all important stations—including the All-India Radio! What he has to say deserves the immediate and careful attention of the Controller of Broadcasting. Will the man-with-the-scissors who deals with press cuttings in the Government of India's Information Department please cut out the following and forward it to Mr. Bokhari marked URGENT AND IMPORTANT:—

The Bombay Station of the All-India Radio had recently serialized in a badly indeed grotesquely acted Marathi feature, *'Red Earth'* (Tambadi Mati), which must give the impression of a crude and clownish attack on the Communists under cover of official war propaganda.

Kumar, the Party leader hears of the Nazi war against Soviet Russia in his jail, evolves a party-line, drafts a manifesto and awaits the Party's instructions. He is released and immediately launches the country-wide drive to help the war effort. He runs also a Red paper. Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Likhite collaborates with him as a contributor. *Kumar one day rapes her.* She narrated the story Kumar, she says, stated that Communists don't believe in marriage as it involves entanglements. In any case, she says, she was not going to marry a monster of Kumar's position. So she goes to Calcutta and delivers her baby given her by the rapist Kumar.

Psychologically, the entire situation is absurdly improbable. Both Mr. Mardhekar, the author of the *Red Earth* and Mr. Kanekar who doctored it for the air are offering the greatest insult to the intelligence and literary sensibility of Marathi listeners in their salesmanship of such fantastic, scatter-brained and supposedly sensationalist 'ideas.'

The acting itself had been directed to create the effect of ridicule. The harangue of Kumar to the Maratha yokels resembled that of the B.B.C. comic relay with shouting and funny tonal effect. One of the peasants asks: *"In what textile mill is Russia employed?"* Ironically enough, the ideological angle of Marxism *vis-a-vis* marriage actually happens to be that of a new cult of New Ideology (Navamatavad) popularized by Mr. Kanekar himself. The ideas are borrowed from played-out, completely demoded foreign 'thinkers' like Bertrand Russell and are supposed to be 'progressive.'

It is hardly necessary for wrapping sexual libertinism in Marxist tissue paper. It is certainly malicious to suggest that a Communist leader of the position of Kumar could commit what must horrify any Communist as an outrage on the sanctity of the human person—rape is nothing less. Messrs. Mardhekar and Kanekar have evidently failed to examine the underlying implications of the scene they have depicted. The only inference is that this is an attempt to discredit and reduce to ridicule the Communists.

The present listener is not a Communist and has for 15 years maintained a critical attitude towards the Communist ideology and propaganda. But he has the greatest regard for his Communist friends who are idealists and possess a brilliant record of not only self-sacrifice but of a high degree of integrity. It is a libel to suggest that any one of them could lapse into Kumar's behaviour pattern.

This disreputable incident raises automatically the question of the broad policy of the Department of Information and Broadcasting. Is this war propaganda? Both as a listener and a decent human being I must register the strongest protest against the Bombay Station's clowning typified by the *Red Earth*. This clowning must stop.

★

Are Communists Becoming Moral?

While this goes to the press, I learn Mr. A. S. Bokhari is in in Bombay at the moment. Will he look into this matter on the spot?

Meanwhile, I will be glad to publish any explanation that Mr. Mardhekar or Mr. Kanekar have to offer about this feature.

Now that we are launched on this subject of communist morality (or, rather, immorality) I might mention that I and several other friends have recently noticed a distinct veering towards the orthodox standards among the allegedly immoral 'Reds'. For instance, I am informed that though they pooh-poohed the Congress ministries' policy of prohibition, the Indian communists have been subjected to a sort of prohibition by their own Party. The members are strictly forbidden any spirituous liquors and defaulters are reported to the Party Secretary.

At the same time (if my information is correct) the Party frowns upon any tendency on the part of its members to indulge in an irregular or irresponsible sex-life. Even love-affairs when they threaten the 'holy' bonds of matrimony are being discouraged. Indeed it is alleged that an almost monastic discipline is being enforced in Raj Bhuwan, the local 'Commune'.

Hair-splitting dialecticians and super-Marxists will probably see in this a deplorable deviation towards the Right (which apparently is never right!) and the Party adherents will no doubt quote Lenin in support of this new moral rigidity with as much facility as once they could quote him in defence of the "glass-of-water" theory! But it does seem unfair that just when the Communists are assuming the garb of respectability, the All-India Radio should launch a vicious attack on them for their alleged immorality!

★

Does A Centipede Laugh?

A friend of mine blundered into the Y. M. C. A. "Brain Trust" session last week which, it appears is held mainly for the enlightenment of non-Indian troops passing through the city.

Some of the questions asked (and answered) were: Can the centipede laugh?, and do the bed-bugs have ears?

After which I am told, it was quite a shock to the audience when a British soldier asked: "When the Indian soldiers can fight so well, why should we be asked to come all the way from Britain to defend India? Even if it is necessary in war-time why should British troops be kept in India during peace time?"

The embarrassed "Brain Trust", it is reported distinctly preferred the questions about centipedes and bed-bugs.

★

Censored!

We have all heard of internal censorship. This is how it works—in the words of Mr. Balgovind Srivastava, an author of Allahabad, who describes his personal experience:—

A leading publisher of the United Provinces has decided to print a series of biographies of modern Indian leaders according to my terms with the publishers I wrote a biography of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Now, I had to send the manuscript to the publishers. So I prepared a Registered packet and went to the sub-post office.

The post master was busy in writing something. He did not attend to me immediately.

I waited for 15 mintues.

When he had finished his work he asked me, "Why, what have you got?"

"A Registered Book Post article," I replied.

"Registered Book Post"? he exclaimed.

"Yes, a manuscript for the press," I answered.

"Does it contain any private communication also," he enquired.

"No."

Then he took the packet for examination. He opened it and finding the name of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on the title page, he was obviously alarmed.

"Well, does it contain any objectionable literature?"

"No, only simple biographical facts", I replied.

"Sorry, I suspect it contains something. I will first read the script here and there and direct this for censorship."

"I say, it is only a biography. You need not worry," I entreated.

"No, I shall send it for censorship," so saying he gave me a receipt and kept the script unstamped on his table.

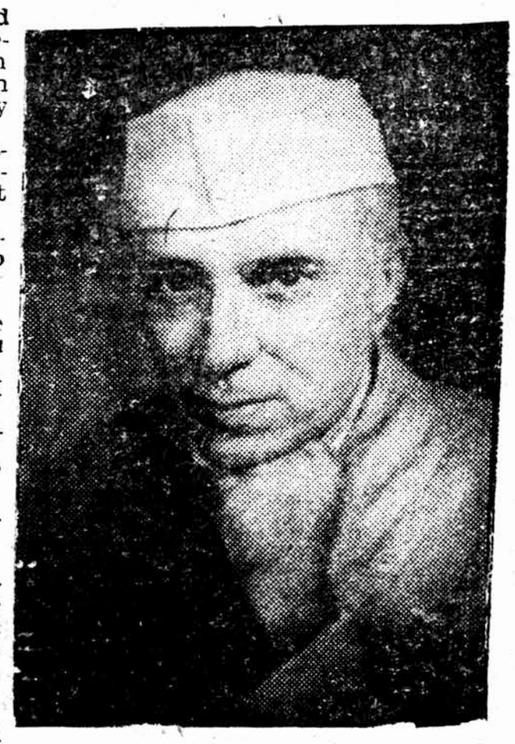
He enquired something more about my ownself to judge my person (although I am neither a politician nor a revolutionary). I laughed at him and left the counter with a sigh of relief. Now I am sure that my manuscript will reach the publisher after a month if at all it does!

★

People's Theatre Manifesto

The All-India Committee of the Indian People's Theatre Association and the Bombay Committee of the I. P. T. A. have jointly issued the following manifesto:

The People's Theatre has come to stay as a vital cultural force in the country. The success with which the activities of the Indian People's Theatre Association have met and the encouraging response they have received from all sections of the people have proved that the movement started two years ago meets a definite cultural need for the utilisation of the dramatic medium for establishing a close link between Art and the people, so that, on one hand, the treasures of our culture and arts should be made available to the people and, on the other, the arts—particularly the steadily decaying theatre in India—should be vitalized by drawing inspiration and support from the people. It has also been shown what a powerful weapon the People's Theatre can be for creating, sustaining and strengthening the will of the people. The time has now come for the further organisation, enlargement and consolidation of the People's Theatre activities which, hitherto, have been in the nature of spade-work.



NEHRU

Is it a crime to write his biography?

With this end in view it is proposed to hold an All-India People's Theatre conference in Bombay some time in December with the following specific objectives:

1. To bring together on one platform all those who believe in the ideals of the People's Theatre, so that by mutual consultation and discussion a co-ordinated programme of organization and activities can be drawn up for the whole country.

2. To hold a People's Theatre Festival for a week or ten days during which People's Theatre groups from different parts of the country as well as other cultural, artistic and dramatic groups which subscribe to the ideals of a democratic culture should be enabled to stage their plays, dance-dramas, ballets, shadow plays, etc.

The Bombay Committee of the I.P.T.A. has agreed to play the host to the Conference and the Festival. Members of the Reception Committee will be enrolled on payment of a fee (Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 25, Rs. 10, and Rs. 5) which will entitle the members to attend all sessions of the conference and all shows in the Festival.

THE MEANING OF SAIPAN

BY WALTER MILLIS

Amid the press of very great events in the Euripean theatre it is natural that few should have paid much attention to the landing in Saipan, in the Mariana Islands, June 14. Saipan is a comparatively small spot of the earth, lost somewhere in the vast wastes of the Western Pacific. Yet when one analyses the landing itself and the remarkable sea and air operations to which it gave rise, there is ample reason to believe this has been one of the really decisive actions in the history of global war.

Saipan, itself, had economic and political importance disproportionate to its area of 72 square miles. It was an important source of Japan's sugar supply. It was the capital of the Marianas, by far the largest single centre of Japanese population in the entire far-flung areas of Japan's mandated islands in the Pacific, including about 43,000 of the 60.000 Japanese who lived in the mandated islands before the war.

When the Americans captured Garapan they were capturing the first purely Japanese town that has fallen to them; they were moving the war for the first time from remote jungle and valueless atolls, where it had been fought so long. But despite all this it isn't Saipan, itself, which is of importance; it is the strategic implications of the massive move which at one stroke could carry Allied power into the heart of the Japanese empire, into the inner ring of its island defences and maintain it there without great difficulty against the most powerful reaction Japan was able to bring against it.

Saipan is about 1.200 miles from the nearest Allied bases in the Marshalls and New Guinea—1,200 miles of empty sea devoid of bases, dry docks, staging points of any apparatus which previously had been necessary to nourish a powerful military advance. Yet the tremendous weapon of "triphibious" power which had been developed by American forces in the Pacific was able to pick up at least three divisions of ground troops, cover them with naval and carrier-borne airpower, fling them across those 1.200 miles or more for successful invasion of a chosen objective and keep both them and their accompanying vessels and aircraft supplied with all the inordinate amounts of equipment necessary to maintain a fulldress offensive against the most desperate resistance the Japanese could put up.

And there was absolutely nothing the Japanese could do about it. They failed so spectacularly that the failure of the relief effort overshadows even the significance of the assault. The Japanese assembled a powerful carrier force, brought it to within extreme flying range of the American shipping; from that point they flew off a force of some 400 planes which were to strike the Americans, then land at Guam or Rota, refuel, strike again on the way back and so return to their carriers which, meanwhile, would be standing so far away as to be out of danger, it was thought, of counter-attack.

The plan was ingenious; but it ended in staggering disaster. It had underestimated the colossal defensive power of the task force covering the Saipan landing. The Japanese planes were flown off but almost all of them were shot from the skies as they came over in attack. Few reached Guam or Rota, fewer, if any, ever got back to the carriers; while, on the American side, superficial damage to a couple of ships and loss of 22 planes with their personnel were all the Japanese had to show for the attempt.

There has been nothing comparable to this mass destruction of a whole air striking force in the history of war. But that wasn't all. The Japanese admiral stayed too long waiting for the planes which were never to return. While he waited the pursuit was already underway; American carrier aviation was forced to strike at long range when darkness was already shutting in, but it struck with such effect that one Japanese carrier was sunk, several others left battered and blazing from heavy hits, while still another first-line carrier took several heavy torpedo hits from an American submarine.

But if Saipan is 1,200 miles from our nearest previous positions, it is also only 1,500 miles from Yokohama. It is only, 1,600 miles from Manila. What was done there can be done elsewhere; meanwhile, Saipan, itself, offers ample facilities for long-range bombing bases and submarine bases that can be used with deadly effect upon the most vital parts of Japan's already failing communications system.

It is for these reasons that the landing at Saipan and the great air-sea battle which resulted are decisive events in the development of global war. Saipan doesn't mean a quick end to the pacific war. But it does reveal the immense power already available for bringing ultimate victory to pass.—USOWI.

Anglo-American Rivalry For

Economic Mastery Of The World

By K. HOFFMANN IN THE SOVIET TRADE UNION JOURNAL "WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS".

The question of the role of the international monopolies and cartels* and their influence on the economy, politics and future war effort of Britain and the U.S., is of special significance at the present decisive stage of the war.

The clearer the prospect of the final defeat of Germany, the greater the interest in post-war reconstruction shown by Wall Street and London, the centres of international finance, industry and trade.

A number of projects recently published by British and American economists reflect the desire of one or other monopoly group to extend the sphere of its activities and influence in the post-war world. Considerable attention is paid to the question of the fate of the German monopolies, and to the role of international cartels in the economy of post-war Germany.

The discussion of these problems proceeds against the background of a sharpening competition between the biggest monopolies of the Old World and the New. With all their interest in general in victory over Hitler Germany and its bloc, the monopoly groups are each striving for control over world markets and sources of raw materials and for a dominating influence over international trade. To them the war and victory mean first and foremost the strengthening of the power of their cartels.

The war has shown the world importance of inter-continental communications.

The shipping concerns in Britain have just established a consortium for stimulating the development of British civil aviation. They have reached the conclusion that the continuation of Britain's lag behind the United States in the establishment of air routes may become a danger to Britain's power on the sea. Vast projects for inter-continental air routes, problems of the new bases these require, and, above all, the problem of oil, without which engines are mere dead metal, occupy an important place in the plans and practical present steps of the respective monopoly groups.

As a result of the activity of the American oil concerns, their role and influence in Near Eastern affairs is increasing. British circles fully realise the big changes in the correlation of forces in the Near East that may result from a further extension of the activities there of the American monopolies.

The oil discussions have shown that British and American economists hold differing viewpoints on the question of cartels and their post-war role.

With few exceptions the British favour the preservation of cartels in their pre-war form, and the restoration immediately after the war of the cartels' international contacts. The only defenders of this point of view in America are the economists who reflect the interests of those American monopolies that are linked by cartel agreements to the British and other European monopolies.

The rest, though for the most part they favour international collaboration, hold that it must be based not on the old cartels, but on "free competition."

These latter tendencies in turn cause uneasiness among the British monopolists, and accordingly these endeavour to use their extensive business contacts in the U. S. to secure a place and influence for themselves in the new associations which may be built up on American initiative.

The Truman Commission of the American Senate, appointed for the investigation of war industry, has issued a report on U. S. cartels and their pre-war contacts.

This stresses that many cartel agreements have remained in force, with only slight changes, during the war.

Prior to December, 1941, some of the American companies connected to Axis monopolies through cartels helped them to evade the British blockade, using especially channels through neutral countries in Latin America and Europe.

Some American companies, such as the Dupont-de Nemours chemical concern, are parties to agreements providing for cartel relations with German companies interrupted by the war to be restored immediately the war is over. This concern has an agreement for division of world markets with the British I.C.I. and the German I.G. Farbenindustrie.

One American aircraft company, the report points out, to evade action by the U.S. Department of Justice, actually asked the U.S. Government's permission to send a representative—subsequent to America's entry into the war—to Germany, Italy, France and Japan to propose changes in their cartel agreement.

Even Standard Oil, a monopoly particularly patronised by the U.S. Government, only broke its cartel agreements with I.G. Farbenindustrie after the Department of Justice began proceedings against it. And even then it refused to give a pledge not to contact the German cartel interests in the future.

The supporters of the British conception even utilise the Atlantic Charter to proclaim the "inviolability" of the rights of cartels. They actually call the U.S. Department of Justice measures undertaken to limit the activity of the cartels an "anti-British campaign."

On the other hand, the American supporters of "freedom of competition" polemise against the conception of the London "Times" leading article which, after saying that before the war the decisive branches of German industry were closely intertwined with the industries of neighbouring countries, urged that after the war this intertwining process must be pushed further, and German economy be closely welded with the European system

An American radio commentator called the circles supporting this—British and American as well—"economic appeasers." They operate behind the stage, he said, placing above all else the personal selfish interests of a small handful of international monopolists who are making immense superprofits out of war orders and are only afraid of a "premature" ending of the war.

Now that the Hitler war machine, built up by the German monopolists, is being smashed by the Red Army and the air blows at its rear, the world is naturally interested in the discussion so far as they affect the German problem.

It is common knowledge that, like Kaiser Germany, Hitler Germany made extensive use of international cartels for its war preparations. This happened, but must not happen again. However, in the meantime there is a secret H.Q. functioning in Switzerland concerned with the preservation of the contacts of British and American monopolies with their German counterparts.

An ex-employee of the New York Guarantee Trust Company, who spent the first years of the war in Switzerland, writes as follows in "Harper's" Magazine:—

"Switzerland is the country where money loses its national colours and becomes an international medium of exchange between men who understand one another even if their respective countries are at war.

"By 1939 official Swiss data showed that 2,278 international finance corporations had been registered there (260 of these during 1939 alone). There were 214 banks. The number of holding companies, investment trusts and personal corporations was 2,026.

"The most strenuous efforts were made by cartel managers in Europe and America to design the organisation of the cartels so that, in the event of war, the component parts of each cartel could go on functioning and be easily reassembled when the war was over."

At a time when millions of persons all over the world are concerned only with speeding the defeat of Germany and her monopolies that before the war had succeeded in capturing dominating positions in the economics of the democratic countries, a handful of monopolists is planning the preservation of German cartels and their revival in full force after the war.

But lasting peace between the peoples and economic business relations between the countries, can be attained only on the basis of the principles of post-war collaboration formulated in the decisions of the Moscow and Teheran Conferences.

*"Lenin defined cartels as associations of firms which "come to agreement on the conditions of sale, terms of payment, etc. They divide the markets among themselves. They fix the quantity of goods to be produced. They fix prices. They divide the profits among the various enterprises, etc." "

Landing Scene

By LIEUT. HOWARD FRENCH

What is a landing scene like? What are the feelings of the men in a mighty assault fleet as the operation begins?

Some idea may be gained from this graphic description of one of the final assault exercises conducted off the Coast of England. It was written on board the flagship from which the operation was directed.

Never before in the history of the Royal Navy has so spectacular a Fleet sailed from this port.

East and west, as far as the eye can see, there are small craft, tank landing craft, infantry landing ships, flak ships and destroyers—thousands of ships filling the whole sea, thousands of White Ensigns, the flag of Britain's Navy fluttering in the evening breeze.

Here is the latest form of sea power, demonstrated in unforgettable strength. And this is only one force. From other ports similar forces, thousands strong are converging on their landing points.

Earlier in the evening we had anchored off the coast and for hour after hour watched landing craft of every description steam past to take their position in the convoy. Then as dusk was closing in, we took our place and the giant convoy steamed into the darkness. Not a light could be seen, not a sound heard but the pulse of many engines.

Quiet Passage

Gradually the soldiers in the flagship drifted off to bed. Their task would start at dawn and they needed all the sleep they could get. In all the other ships it was the same. The Army slept by their guns and tanks, while the Navy guided them through the night, alert and watchful for any attack by the enemy.

But no attack came. Nor did enemy surface units attempt to interfere during the night. Unexpectedly it was a quiet passage.

With the first flicker of dawn, a flight of Spitfires wheeled over the convoy like seagulls in quest of a morning meal. I was standing at the rail with an R.A.F. officer.

"I know what you're thinking," he said. "Where's the rest of the air cover?"

Without waiting for me to reply he added: "The aircraft are there all right. Some so high you can't see them with the naked eye. Others out to sea waiting to intercept the Luftwaffe before they have a chance of attacking us."

Almost as he spoke, more aircraft droned over us towards the beaches. It was still too dark to see. These were the bombers going in to pave the way for the landings. From then on wave after wave of fighters and bombers whisked across the sky to the beaches.

Signals

Then came the landing craft, column upon column of tiny craft headed by flak ships and support craft. By this time we could just make out the coastline and once again the picture was of ships, ships everywhere.

Soon signals began coming in. Beach obstacles had been cleared. The first wave of infantry were landing. In face of reports of accurate shore fire, smoke-screen were being laid and the picture was cut off. But the signals kept coming in. On the bridge the Admiral and his staff were checking the time-table. This was a dress-rehearsal—the last chance to correct mistakes in a programme depending for success on timing accurate to the minute. From the smiles on their faces it seemed that all was well.

Later I went ashore. By this time, the Army headquarters was established behind the beaches. Radio units had dug themselves in and were sending off their messages. The beaches were churned to fine dust by the tracks of many vehicles, and still men and materials were pouring on to the shore.

According To Plan

The beaches themselves looked as though a tornado had swept across them. Steel obstacles lay in pitiful heaps of twisted wreckage. Concrete pillars had been blown into heaps of twisted rubble.

For some time I watched the landing craft coming in. One after the other they touched down and men came pouring out as though from a factory at lunch-time. Each man was carrying a pack. At this stage, I was told every item of equipment is either in a vehicle or on a man's back. Mobility is the key to success in this phase of the operation.

All the morning, as the sun rose over the thousands of yardarms, the ferry service to the beaches continued. And in six hours thousands of men, their tanks and lorries, ammunition and food trundled into the country behind the shore.

The first phase of the operation was drawing to a close. The empty craft were drifting off to reload. Soon afterwards we followed them. The senior officers of the three services held a conference and discovered any possible source of error. For the rest of us, the tension dissolved. The operation had gone according to plan.

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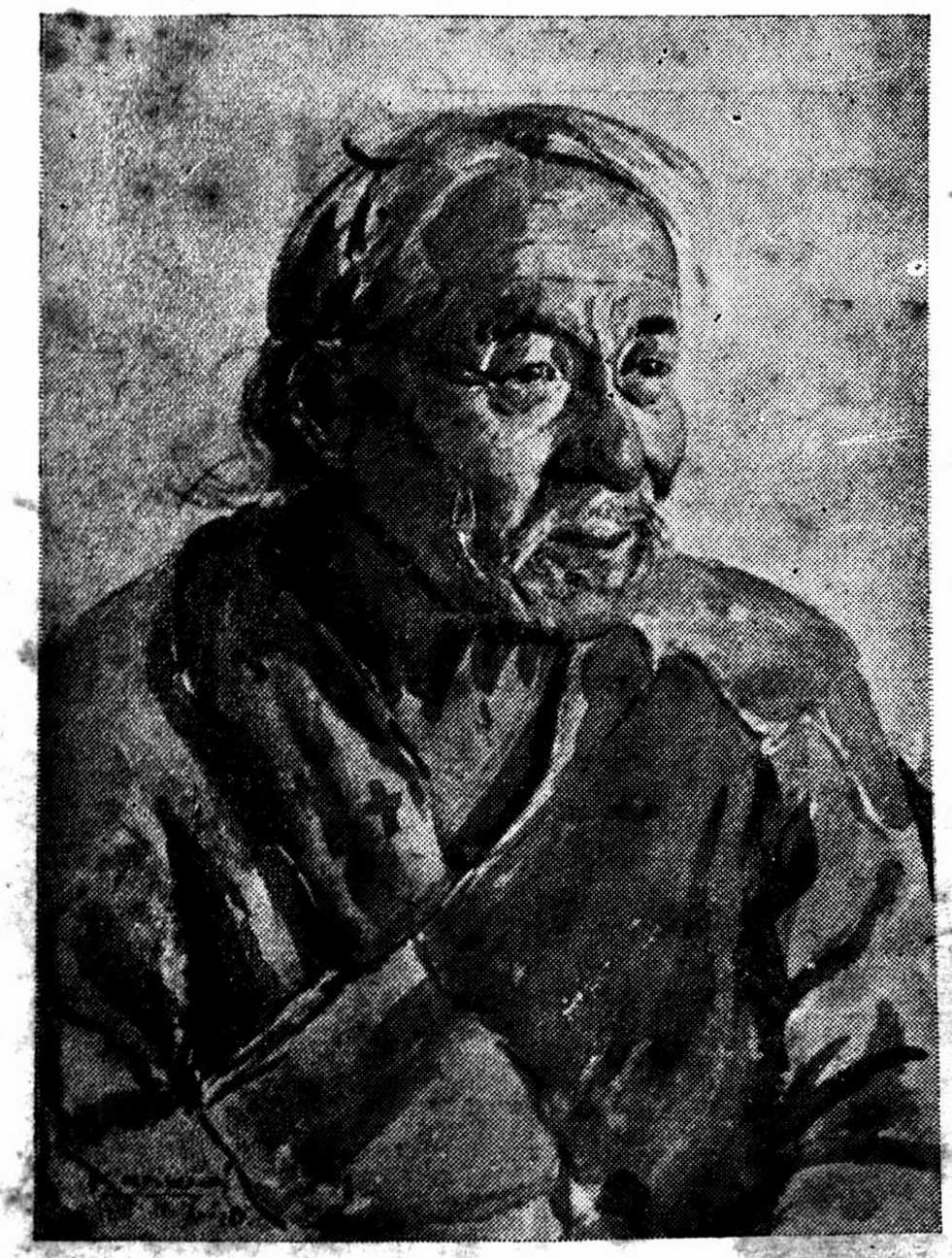


Village Headman

Typical Buddhist Farmer

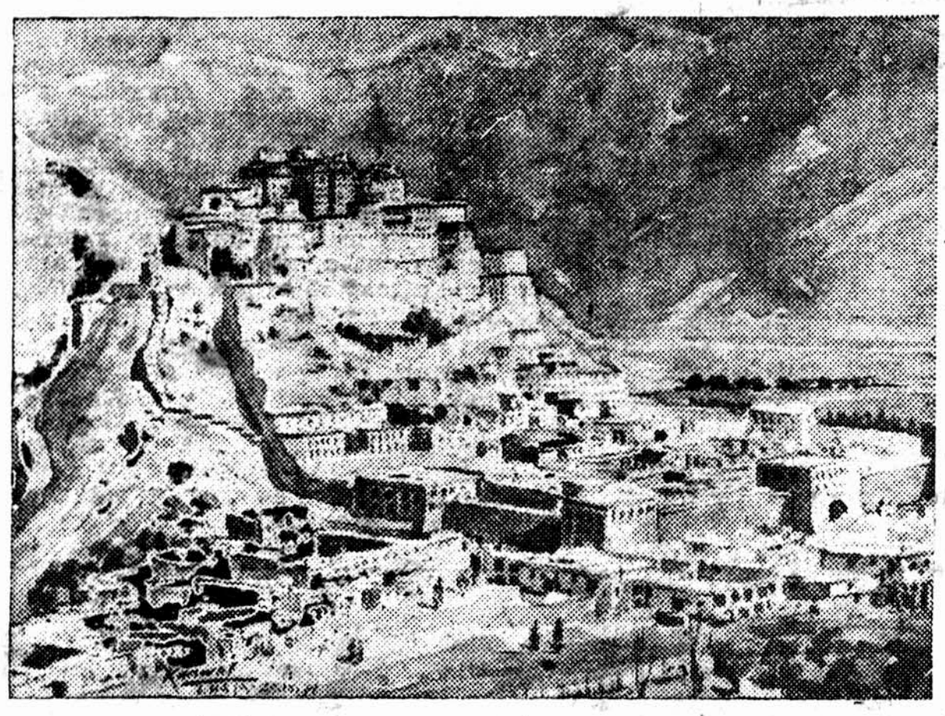
THE ART OF KANWAL

We publish on this page a few photographic reproductions of the paintings of Kanwal. He is the only Indian artist who has visited Tibet a number of times and was privileged to paint many distinguished Tibetan personalities.

Kanwal hails from the Punjab. He showed artistic promise in his early childhood and won quick recognition.

When only fifteen years of age he was invited by the Municipality of his home town to paint a portrait of H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, the then Governor of the Punjab.

His parents desired that Mr. Kanwal should become an engineer. But he soon forsook the Engineering College of the Benares Hindu University, to which he had been admitted, for the Government School of Arts, Calcutta. Here he remained for six years and while a student in the School of Arts, he joined the Tibetan Expedition of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society in 1938 as an Art Adviser to the Expedition. He undertook this long and hazardous journey beyond the Himalayas in quest of new subjects. Tibet with its vast landscapes, mountainous uplands and colourful life of the people, for the first time in his life, afforded ample scope to this young artist for the display of his genius. The artist returned home with a number of paintings depicting scenes, life of the people and some of the ancient monuments of the mysterious land beyond the Himalayas. The people of Tibet were not slow to detect the talents of Kanwal. The ruler of Sakya of the famous Sakya Monastery and the then highest of Lamas of Tibet had a portrait of his painted by Kanwal. He was so pleased with his own painting that as a token of his blessings he gave the young artist a collection of very old Sanskrit manuscripts and some ancient Tibetan relics.



Po-Tala in Lhasa, Winter palace of Dalai Lama.

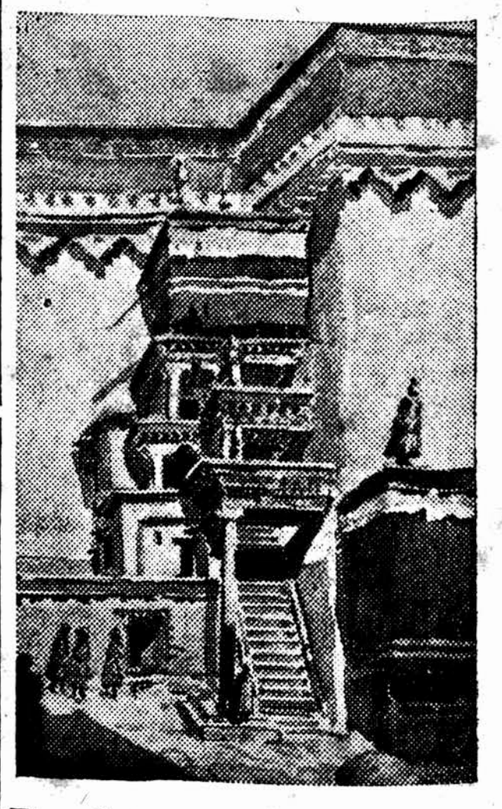
On return from his first sojourn to Tibet Kanwal received considerable encouragement from art critics in the country. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal organised an exhibition of his paintings under their auspices and acquired a number of his sketches. At the invitation of the Political Officer, Sikkim, Kanwal accompanied the former to Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet to make paintings of land and life in these places for him. During his second trip to Tibet he attended the installation ceremony of the Dalai Lama and the paintings of the installation ceremony won for him the admiration of the Holy Authorities. Dalai Lama himself was so pleased with the paintings that he relaxed the ancient and austere tradition of his office by himself posing for the artist. The portrait of the Dalai Lama has been very much appreciated by all who have had an opportunity to see it.

Jawaharlal Nehru called Kanwal's collection of pictures most interesting and instructive. Lady Linlithgow (who purchased a number of his Tibetan canvases) paid him a similar tribute. Mr. Percy Brown, Curator of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, considers that Kanwal "has evolved a special style of his own in which accurate drawing and faithfulness of colouring are the principal characteristics.

Devayani (Mrs. Kanwal) is also a gifted artist. She comes from the Jadhav family of Indore and is a graduate of the Bombay School of Art. Last year she accompanied her husband to Northern Sikkim and the Tibetan border. The study of a Tibetan child published on this page is from her brush.

Kanwal has promised to contribute to this paper an exclusive series of articles describing his journeys to the land of the Lamas. It will be, of course, illustrated by his sketches and paintings and will begin next month.

Tibetan Child
(By Mrs. Devyani.)



The Sakya Monastery. It is perhaps the oldest in Tibet and the richest in its collection of ancient manuscripts

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